THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

PROBABLE EFFECT OF NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION

NATIONAL RUIN is staring us in the face, if we are to believe the prophets who think the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution a blunder. They assure us that we are in for an epidemic of Bolshevism as a protest against the infringement of personal liberty; an increase of unemployment, already made acute by demobilization; an increased burden of taxation, made necessary by the loss of excise revenue; a depression of real-estate values in our big cities; an increased aggressiveness on the part of the forces of intolerance, as foreshadowed in the statement of a W. C. T. U. official that "the next campaign will be against cigarets, gambling, and profanity"; a reluctance on the part of Europeans to come to a land where they will be denied their accustomed alcoholic beverages; a great increase in "moonshining"; an aggravation of the drug evil; the growth of a national spirit of hypocrisy; and a contempt for law, born of inevitable failures to enforce this law in many great communities where it is not supported by public opinion. According to figures widely circulated in the press, the bone-dry amendment will wipe out 992 breweries, 233 distilleries, and 300,000 saloons; upset capital invested in the brewing and liquor business to the extent of $1,294,000,000; and throw out of work 749,418 employees drawing annual compensation to the amount of $453,872,553.

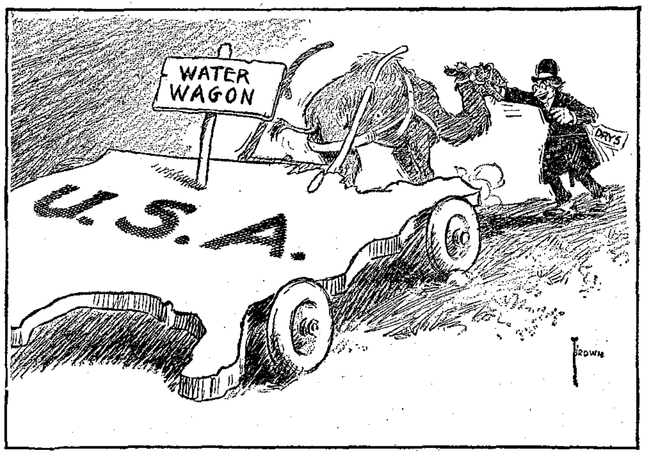
But despite this somber outlook, an examination of our press shows that the great majority not only seem to take a cheerful view of the situation, but proceed to give reasons for their optimism. As to Bolshevism, they retort that the American people will submit to the majority verdict in a sportsmanlike and American way. To the predictions of unemployment, they reply that this will be only temporary, a possibly unavoidable phase in the transfer of brewery and distillery employees from non-productive to productive employment. If we are taxed more, they say, the increased prosperity that follows in the track of prohibition will more than compensate us. And the other clouds on the antiprohibitionists' horizon seem to the general editorial observer no less unsubstantial. He points out, moreover, that the exile of John Barleycorn will remove the "boss" from our State and city politics, will decrease the cost of our police departments, correctional institutions, charities, and hospitals. Moreover, as the Philadelphia *Press* remarks, "a lack of demand from the brewers and maltsters for grain will have its effect upon the market for farm products, and if this tends to cheapen the cost of living the change will be welcomed by the vast majority of consumers." "On the economic side," remarks the New York *Globe*, "the cessation of the guzzling by which ten per cent. of our productiveness has gone to the support of a parasitic class which has battened on human weakness should flush legitimate trade." Altogether, affirms the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "the certain gain" overwhelmingly outweighs "the alleged cost." And in the Philadelphia *North American*, which hails the Eighteenth Amendment as "the most important measure of social and economic legislation adopted since the Republic was formed," we read:

> "It means a conservation of national wealth which within ten years will equal the colossal costs of the war. By ending a wasted expenditure of $2,000,000,000 a year, it will divert that sum to the satisfying demands for necessaries and comforts of life, creating incomparably the greatest new market any legislation could open to American industry. It will multiply the man-power of the nation and enhance the skill of its workers, giving America a substantial advantage over those countries which continue to carry the alcoholic burden. It will conserve vast stores of foodstuffs and other raw materials, ease the strain upon transportation, end a tremendous waste of fuel, and release scores of thousands of workers for productive employment. It will relieve industry and labor of a heavy load due to inefficiency, costly accidents, and lost working time.
>
> "These are but suggestions of the economic benefits. In the social aspect the change will immeasurably reduce the evils of vice, crime, illiteracy, insanity, preventable disease, and poverty. It will lower the cost to the community of private and public charity, policing and court administration, the upkeep of jails, almshouses, and asylums. It will do more than any other one thing to eradicate the slum from cities and rural districts. It will remove the deadliest single source of disease, the effects of which are transmitted from generation to generation, and thus will make for a rising standard of national health.
>
> "It will have a radically beneficial effect in politics, especially in the large cities, where the saloon and the liquor vote have been the mainstays of machine despotism and corruption. And in States like Pennsylvania it will emancipate the judiciary from a function which not only was degrading to the courts, but which led to the selection of men for the bench because of their advocacy of the traffic.
>
> "Beyond all these things there will be gains not to be computed in the liberation to new life of moral and spiritual forces and faculties which have been benumbed by the crushing weight of this evil and the hopeless struggle against it. And who shall measure the value it will bring in hope and happiness to homes that have been shadowed by want and despair?"

Analyzing the situation from a business view-point for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Mr. Richard Spillane finds these items on the credit side of the account:

> "The billion dollars invested in distilleries and breweries and the additional billion paid by them and the saloon-keepers in taxes and license fees and rents came from the nickels and dimes and quarters and dollars passed over the bar for drinks.
>
> "In a bookkeeping sense those things balance.
>
> "If a billion dollars a year more in taxes must be paid by the public to offset the revenue received in 1918 from liquor by Federal, State, and city governments, it will go direct instead of through the channel of saloon, brewery, or distillery. . . . . . .
>
> "In various parts of the country prohibition appealed more to the people in an economic way than from the moral side.
>
> "It is the testimony of large employers in places where liquor is sold that Monday is the poorest day of the week in production. This they ascribe to overindulgence in liquor on Saturday night and Sunday by those of their workers who drink too much. . . . . . .
>
> "Earnest men are giving consideration to the question of a substitute for the saloon. They find it difficult of solution.

"The head of the Anti-Saloon League says the matter will be solved without the aid of sociological students. He declares the substitute for the saloon has been a failure heretofore because the saloon had more attraction. With the big attraction removed, he believes business men, as a matter of business, will evolve ways of catering to the great body of men who seek entertainment and sociability without philanthropic trimmings.



HITCHING UP.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

"Unquestionably the sober man is a better producer than the tippling man.

"Production is wealth.

"Most of the money that has been spent for liquor has been waste, direct and indirect.

"The same money spent in better living, in better furnishings, in better clothing, in better housing will make for better citizenship.

"It will make, too, for more trade.

"The butcher, the baker, the grocer, the storekeeper, big and little, is concerned in a business way—very much concerned—in the workings of prohibition.

"If prohibition increases the production of the American workers two per cent. it will, on our present basis, more than pay all the revenue received by Federal, State and city governments last year from the liquor traffic, and last year's revenue was more than double the normal.

"If it increases the production five per cent. it will put America far, far ahead of any nation on earth.

"And, incidentally, it will raise the human standard higher than ever before, make for better men, better women, better children.

"All these are factors in prohibiton from a business view-point."

Of the effect of prohibition on real-estate values Mr. Spillane says:

"Usually the saloon-keeper has sought an advantageous location, preferably a corner structure. Because of the nature of his business and the character of his customers he has had to pay a higher rental than would another occupant. In various cities, and particularly New York, hundreds of corner stores, formerly used for saloon purposes, are vacant, and the owners of the property find difficulty, not only in getting a tenant at the former rental, but at anything near that rental. . . . The vice-president of the largest mortgage and title guaranty company in the United States has made public declaration that so many saloons have closed in his city that it has demoralized the real-estate market.

"One thing he did not bring out is that a saloon affects adversely the value of adjacent property, and that while some real-estate owners have been injured, temporarily at least, others have been benefited by saloon closings."

The Oshkosh *Northwestern* thinks that the loss of revenue from excise taxes "is not as serious as many pretend to believe," because—

"The liquor business did not actually pay these taxes itself, but merely collected this money from the public, along with much more, and turned over a very small percentage of its receipts, in the shape of taxes, for the privilege of doing business. The abolition of the liquor business, therefore, will mean that the people will have just that much more money left in their own hands, and they easily can pay the amount of taxes lost through the suppression of the liquor trade, and still find the new arrangement profitable to themselves. For, besides paying the amount formerly turned in by the liquor interests, the public will have a much larger amount left for other purposes, which formerly went to pay the expenses and the profits of the liquor trade."

A question in many minds is, what will the distillers and brewers do to make their plants profitable under the new régime? The Charlotte *Observer* finds a general answer to this question in the program of the Distilleries Security Corporation. This concern, which "represents the bulk of the whisky industry of the country," is already arranging for the conversion of its distillery plants to other manufacturing purposes, altho it has not yet announced what these purposes are. An officer of the corporation, however, is quoted as saying that the change will be made without loss. As to the brewers, in a Milwaukee dispatch to the New York *Tribune* we read:

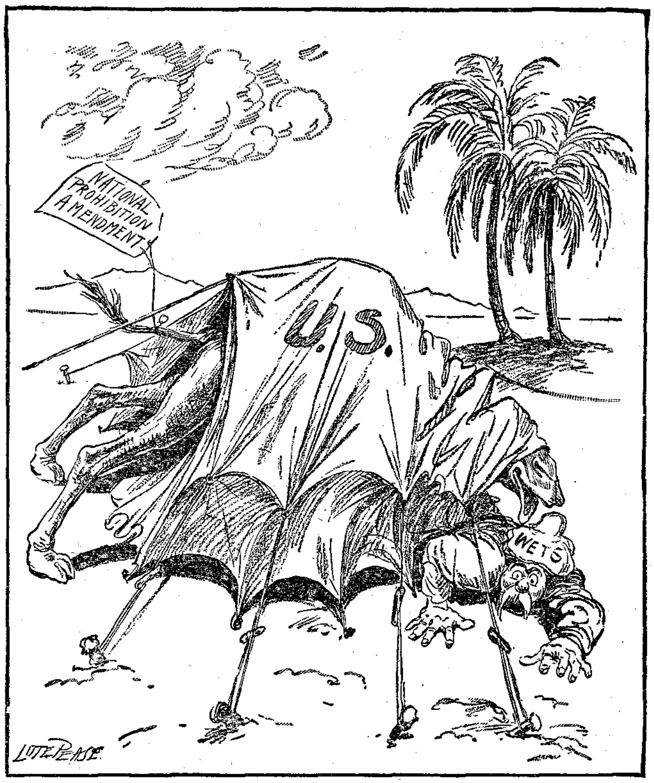
"Future plans of the Pabst Brewing Company, one of the world's biggest brewing concerns, are being held in abeyance until after prohibition actually becomes a fact. However, here are some of the developments of the last few weeks, which indicate the reason for the issuance of a recent letter to stockholders regarding the liquidation of the company's affairs:

"The company is sending a representative to South America.

"A big section of the plant has been leased to the Harley Davidson Company for an assembling plant for motor-cycles.

"The company is still buying quantities of barley and making malt. In this connection it is reported that the company will reestablish the manufacture of a tonic which was famous in the days of the Best Company."

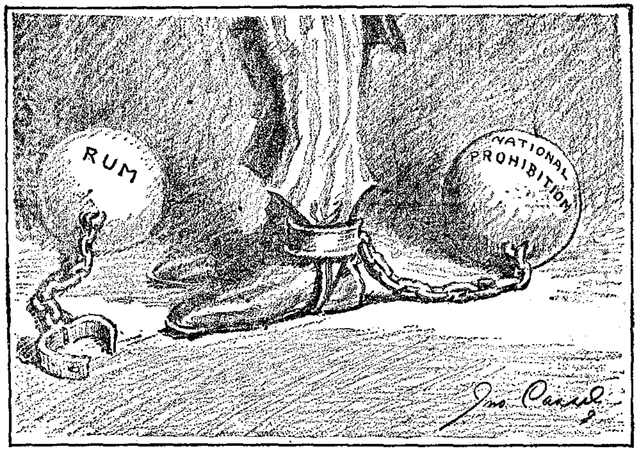
And in the New York *Herald* we read that the Jacob Ruppert Brewery of that city is retaining all its employees and manufacturing a fermented-milk product. Others, we are told, are turning to the making of soft drinks, while many saloons in many sections of the country are preparing to dispense soda and other non-alcoholic beverages. In the New York *Times* a leading motion-picture manager is quoted as saying that "many people who are in the liquor business at present are getting out of it and going into the movies instead"—a situation which gains piquancy from his further statement that "the motion-picture has been the great foe of the saloon." The same paper quotes another manager as follows:



"A CAMEL GOT HIS HEAD IN, AND THEN——!"

—Pease in the Newark *News.*

"The motion-picture theater is the only rival to the saloon as a cheap place of entertainment. It is the only place where a man can be amused for a long time at the same price that he pays for drinks—or less. That is what has made the motion-picture theater the great rival to the saloon everywhere, and that is why, with the closing of the saloons, we look for a great increase in the motion-picture business. Men will seek amusement, and the motion-picture theater will be the natural place to seek it."



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FREED FROM THE DEMON RUM.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

In many quarters there seems to be a doubt whether the Prohibition Amendment, so triumphantly ratified, can be successfully enforced. "The fact might as well be faced at the outset that this amendment and the prospective laws relating to it can be evaded and broken easily enough in innumerable ways," remarks the Manchester, N. H., *Union*, which goes on to say:

"It is all right to celebrate the ratification, for this is a genuine achievement. But it doesn't mark the end of the struggle—not by a long shot. And after the bell-ringing, and the passing of the intervening time, and the enacting of all the laws that can be put on the statute-books, we must still be prepared to combat this evil in its most evil form of hidden lawlessness."

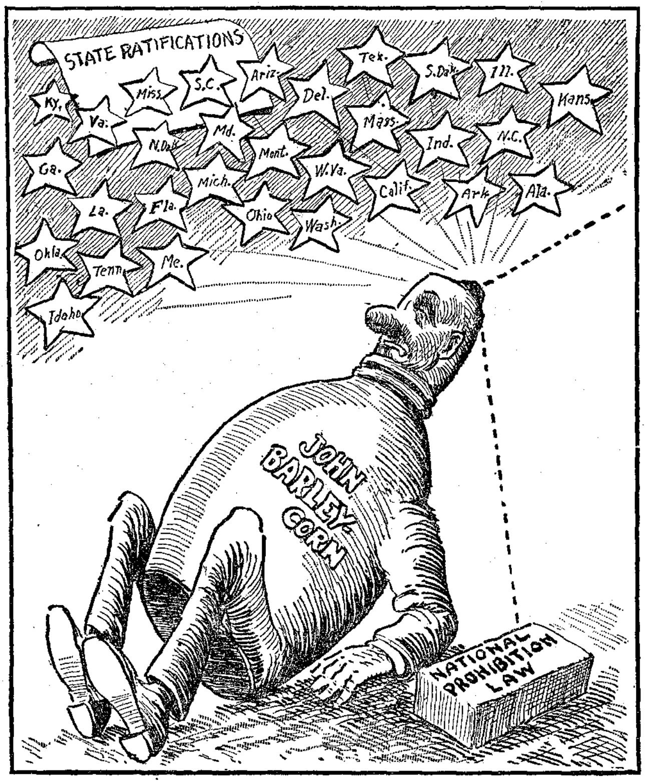
And the Springfield *Union* reminds us of the difficulties we have already experienced in trying to enforce actual obedience to a constitutional amendment in a State in which that amendment did not have the support of public opinion. We read:

"In outlining plans for the future, the general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League says that steps will be immediately taken to enact a Federal prohibition law and to have all States enact prohibition laws in harmony with the Federal amendment. He plainly accepts the fact that the successful enforcement of the amendment depends on both the Federal and State laws, and that the two authorities must work together in all States. This line of procedure is suggested by the language of the amendment itself, the second section of which is that 'Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.' It will be noticed that this language differs from that used in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments only in the use of the word 'concurrent.' In providing that 'the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude,' nothing is said about the concurrent power of Congress and the States. Congress was to have the power over its own laws; the States to enforce theirs.

"Nevertheless, Congress did not and never has enforced these amendments, and the only attempts to pass laws for their enforcement have failed. Senator Hoar had a leading part in the drawing of the Federal Elections Bill, or so-called Force bill, in 1890, but he withdrew it, and in his autobiography gave it as his opinion that the effort to enforce the amendment by Congress was impracticable."

One hundred per cent. enforcement can not be expected, thinks the Springfield *Republican*, but "unquestionably a single generation of youth reared in a country without saloons and with the stigma of lawlessness upon the manufacture and sale of liquors for beverage purposes, will have a profoundly uplifting effect upon the economic productiveness, the morality, and the social purity of the American people." On the other hand, many papers believe, with the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, that the country can be made actually as well as legally "dry," and that "all the people of the United States will have to accustom themselves to doing without spirituous liquors." To this end, a Washington dispatch to the Kansas City *Star* tells us, Congress will be asked by the "drys" to enact laws along the following lines:

1. The appointment of a Federal law-enforcement commissioner with sufficient and adequate power and assistance to secure the enforcement of the act.
2. A provision for the abatement of the liquor nuisance by injunctions.
3. Conferring of power on the law-enforcement commissioner to prescribe rules and regulations with the approval of the commissioner of internal revenue for the manufacture and distribution of wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol for non-prohibited purposes.
4. Conferring of all necessary authority on officials and fixing adequate penalties for violations of the act.
5. All intoxicating liquor illegally possest, manufactured, or sold, and all implements used in these illegal manufactures should be considered contraband.
6. The sale, manufacture, transportation, importation, exportation, and possession of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes should be prohibited.
7. The phrase "intoxicating liquor" should include distilled, malt, fermented, vinous, alcoholic, or any intoxicating liquors.
8. An adequate search and seizure provision similar to those which have proved effective in the enforcement of the prohibitory laws in the States.
9. The sale of alcoholic patent or proprietary medicines which are possible or capable of being used as a beverage should be surrounded by the same safeguards as the sale of alcohol.
10. Provision to prevent any scheme, device, or subterfuge to evade the provisions of the act.
11. In accordance with the national prohibition amendment, the several States shall provide legislation in harmony therewith to carry out its provisions.
12. Such other provisions as will destroy every vestige of the beverage liquor traffic throughout the United States and its possessions.

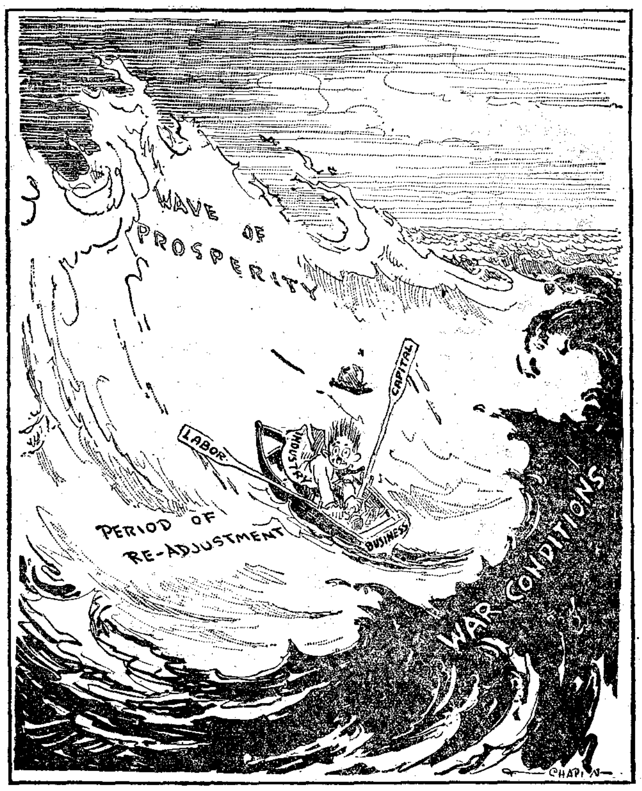


SEEING STARS.

—Hammond in the Wichita *Eagle*.

AN AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"THIRD PARTIES" in this country have generally come to grief, but the scope of the present movement to organize "hand and brain" workers into a political unit and its appearance in a winter of unrest and discontent convince some observers that history is likely to forget to repeat herself in this instance. The time "was never more ripe," says the New York *American*, and Mr. Hearst hints that the influence of his chain of newspapers may be thrown to the new party. In the great coal and iron district in western Pennsylvania the editor of the Johnstown *Democrat* also thinks the movement fortunate in its birth in this hour of world-wide political confusion. Unless all signs are misleading, said the conservative Brooklyn *Eagle* shortly after the Bridgeport unionists organized a political party, "it will not take long for it to become 'a going concern.'" The New York *Evening Post*, too, concludes that if it is wisely and sincerely led the new movement will be difficult to kill. It notes that by the middle of last month the central labor committees of forty-five cities had indorsed the platform of the American Labor party. Perhaps it was the action of the Chicago unionists that first aroused the nation's attention to the entrance of this new Richmond in the political field. The Cook County Labor party was organized with a clear-cut platform, emphasizing public ownership and with a complete city ticket. It soon claimed 150,000 members paying dues and secured the indorsement of fifty-eight local unions. The Illinois State Federation of Labor indorsed the Chicago platform, and the St. Paul convention of the Northwestern farmers' Non-Partizan League followed suit. Samuel Gompers, a consistent opponent of the Labor-party idea, pleaded with New York leaders on the eve of his departure for Europe not to join the new movement, but within a week, as *The Evening Post* notes, the New York Central Federated Union, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and the Woman's Trade Union League had met in convention and created the most formidable of the local party organizations. At this convention, we are told, about 250 unions were represented, with a combined membership of over 500,000, to which must be added "such unorganized labor as will accept union leadership." In the convention were represented factions once bitterly hostile, but the structure of the party is said to be "so planned that it will overcome factional quarrels." In tracing the origin of the movement in New York, *The Evening Post* throws some light on the causes which have led to the simultaneous formation of labor parties in so many cities. The reconstruction committees of the three great unions already mentioned formulated a legislative program. Then—



SIT STEADY IN THE BOAT.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

> "The delegates discust how it could be put on the statute-books. The record of the legislature on labor legislation, together with the tendencies of the old party leaders, did not promise that any program so complete could be enacted through Democrats and Republicans. The example of the British Labor party has stimulated imaginations in this country, and the strength of similar parties in Australia, New Zealand, Italy, and France furnishes a sympathetic background. Many grievances, local and national, could be adduced. The unions expect a great increase of unemployment, coupled with a general lowering of wage schedules obtained during the war. They believe that this could have been avoided if the national Administration had retained its control of industry, put into effect a comprehensive plan of demobilization, and begun public works on a large scale. The adoption of such measures, they argue, Mr. Gompers's influence with the Democratic Administration was powerless to secure. And behind all is the restless ferment caused by the restrictions on civil liberty incident to the war, the presence of Mr. Burleson in the Cabinet, the decisions of the Supreme Court in the child-labor case. If all these things occur during an Administration disposed to be friendly, they do not see the wisdom of relying any longer on labor's influence with the old parties."

In the same newspaper Mr. George Soule writes that the organizers of the new party consider the local parties only a beginning. As he tells it:

> "The leaders are unanimous in the opinion that no local Labor party can live long unless it is associated with a State and a national party, and all speakers at the convention assumed that the movement would become national. But no national Labor party could have a chance of electing a President unless it coalesced with elements outside the trade-unions. For this reason the party will be open to so-called 'brain-workers'—that is, all members of salaried and professional classes who are not ordinarily unionized, but who, on the other hand, do not derive their income from property and do not act as employers. Considering the former exclusiveness of the unionists, it is remarkable that the 'hand-and-brain movement' has met a universal acceptance in the Labor parties that are springing up throughout the country. There are whispers also of cooperation with certain farmers' organizations."

In its editorial noted above on the new movement, the Johnstown *Democrat* says "it is obvious that one of the prime objects of the American Labor party is to form an offensive and defensive alliance with both the Socialists and the Non-Partizans in the great struggle which is to come next year."

The success of the new party will obviously depend largely on whether it is accepted by organized labor and a sufficient number of radicals and present adherents of the Socialist party. Mr. E. W. Edwards, secretary of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council, tells the New York *Tribune* that his observations among the workingmen lead him to say that "labor is going to take the new movement very seriously." In Mr. Edwards's opinion the result of the last election had much to do with creating Labor-party sentiment. Labor had expected to get much from President Wilson and a Democratic Congress. But it "now sees that if it wants anything it will have to get it for itself." *Life and Labor*, the official organ of the National Woman's Trade Union League, says:

> "It would seem that this is a propitious time for labor to enter politics and make its influence felt. In the first place, organized labor must take a more definite stand on the questions that are pressing for settlement. It must have its platforms, national and municipal. Then it must elect men to office who stand on those platforms."

Those Socialists who left their party because of its un-American attitude toward war-issues seem to be heartily in favor of the new Labor-party movement. Mr. John Spargo is quoted in the New York *World* as saying that America's greatest political need to-day "is a genuine, clean-cut Labor party." In the second number of his magazine, *Reconstruction*, Mr. Allan Benson expresses his fervent hope that the new Labor party will put a Presidential candidate in the field in 1920. He asks: "If workingmen at last realize that capitalist parties are concerned with capitalist problems rather than labor problems, why is it not appropriate for workers everywhere—in the field as well as in the factory—to create a party that will try to get what they want?" Mr. Benson, who, it will be remembered, was Socialist candidate for the Presidency in 1916, believes the new party is intended to bring to America a greater measure of democracy and of justice, and he urges its leaders to "go on with their work of politically organizing all Americans who do useful labor, whether that labor be in the factory or upon the farm—with a pick or with a pen. If that can be done, about 90 per cent. of the population will be voting the same ticket."

The radical and single-tax weekly, *The Public* (New York), thinks the new party may compel a political division between conservatives and reactionaries in this country, and considers it "the most hopeful sign that has appeared in American politics for a long time." Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who has always looked upon himself as a champion of the common people, declares that such a party as that now being organized is bound "to accomplish great benefits" and "is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the republic as a genuine democracy." And in Mr. Hearst's New York *American* we read:

> "A party that should bring together like-thinking men and women of progressive outlook among the farmers, the organized workers, and liberals in other callings would not have to coax the old parties or worry over their barnacles. It could win directly or compel the old parties to outspeed it."

Arguments against the Labor-party plan come from union leaders like Mr. Gompers, supporters of already existing radical parties, and from conservative papers which naturally do not see the need for the new movement. The Boston *Transcript* is quite unconvinced that there is anything in the make-up of the new party or the circumstances surrounding it to keep it from falling by the wayside as have its predecessors. It seems to *The Transcript* that the very strength of American labor is fatal to labor parties, since "American labor is apparently conscious of no condition or disadvantage which tends to segregate those who work from other citizens." The Milwaukee *Journal* doubts whether labor can "form a party which will rise above class interests and be sufficiently broad-based to make the undertaking worth while."

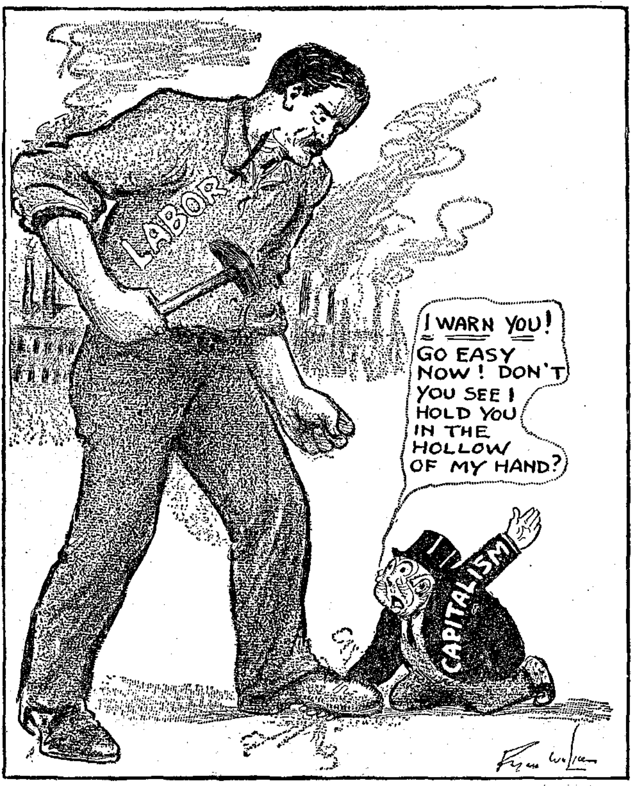
Mr. Gompers's objection to the new movement was put briefly and emphatically:

> "American labor during this war has accomplished three times what England has accomplished without a political party of its own. If labor goes into politics it will have to get votes, and labor will decline from a powerful economic unit to a vote-catching machine."

While the Socialist New York *Call* sees unmistakable signs pointing toward the formation of a great national Labor party, it laments the prospect of a split in the forces fighting the battles of the working classes. It believes the workers can achieve political success best by working with the present Socialist organization, otherwise "the powers of exploitation would gain from the schism." *The Weekly People*, organ of the Socialist Labor party, considers the new Labor party now "aborning in the nation" to be a reform party standing somewhere between the Democrats and the Socialists. Since it is "not a thing of air" but "built upon the groundwork of an economic organization composed of working people," this journal thinks it is destined "to sweep the Socialist party out of existence." But *The Weekly People* does not think that the workers will gain much even if their new party does succeed:

> "It has incorporated in its platform all the reforms that any reformistic soul can possibly hanker after. It will probably be able to mislead and confuse some of the workers for some time—substantially to improve their conditions, never!"

This somewhat Ishmaelitic writer of socialistic thought contemptuously describes the platform of the new party as having "apparently gathered up all the refuse from every political ash-barrel for the last quarter of a century." But several newspaper correspondents think that this platform will appeal to people of liberal leanings who are imprest with the program of the British Labor party. The platform adopted in New York calls for:


LABOR
I WARN YOU! GO EASY NOW! DON'T YOU SEE I HOLD YOU IN THE HOLLOW OF MY HAND?
CAPITALISM

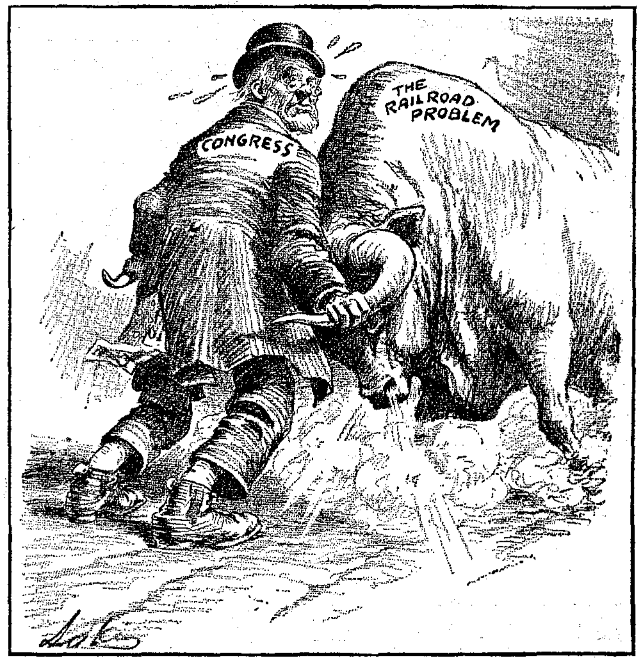
—Walker in the New York *Call*.

> The restoration of the fundamental political rights of free speech, press, and assemblage; the furnishing of employment to soldiers and war-workers, with extension of public works for that purpose; the permanent public ownership of such public utilities as railways, telegraphs, telephones, mines, stock-yards, grain-elevators, irrigation dams and water-power plants, and unused lands; the reduction of the cost of living, by cooperation and the elimination of the middleman and the profiteer; democratic control of industry and commerce; democratic control of education; enforcement of the American standard of living by establishing a standard wage based on the cost of supporting a family of five, by establishing a working week of forty-four and a working day of eight hours, by recognition of the unions, by providing social insurance, and by enacting uniform laws protecting women and child labor; complete equality of men and women in government and industry; a curb on the power of the Supreme Court to declare laws unconstitutional; opposition to any form of prohibition curtailing personal liberty; representation of labor in all government departments and all commissions and agencies of reconstruction; a referendum vote before a declaration of war; no compulsory military training; increased taxes on incomes, inheritances, profits, unearned increments, and land values.

In the international field this platform calls for the indorsement of President Wilson's "fourteen points," self-determination for Ireland, non-intervention in Russia, and a League of Nations supplemented by a "league of workers." All of the planks of the widely indorsed Chicago Labor platform appear in that of the New York convention.

THE RAILROADS' OWN REMEDY

IN DOCTORING THE ILLS that the railroads have fallen heir to, it is necessary first to bring the patient safely through the present crisis, then to prescribe a remedy which will insure his future well-being. So, while Congress discusses some fourteen plans for the ultimate disposal of the roads, and the railroad executives present to the country their own detailed scheme for keeping the roads efficient and prosperous in the years to come, the Railroad Administration is calling attention to certain immediate practical needs. We are, the New York *World* declares, confronted by a condition of railroad finances and efficiency, and not by a theory of future railroad control. At the beginning of last month Mr. McAdoo estimated that the operating deficit for 1919 would be $136,000,000. This sum has since been subject to upward revision, and the Washington correspondents now hear that the deficit may be $250,000,000. Railroad business promises to be good, the savings from uniform management are considerable, rates are 25 per cent. higher than before the Government took control, but, observes the New York *Globe*, "the income gains from the various sources are more than offset by the $900,000,000 increase in railroad wages." The new Director-General, Mr. Walker D. Hines, has considered five ways of meeting the threatened deficit—by increasing freight-rates, by getting an appropriation from Congress, by further operating economies, by increasing the volume of traffic, and by reducing wages. It seems to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* that Mr. Hines will find it impossible to find sufficient additional income in any way except by increasing freight-rates or inducing Congress to appropriate a large sum to make up the operating deficit.



"WHAT DO I DO NOW?"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

This deficit in operating the roads, it should be noted, takes no account of the railroads' needs for betterments and improvements. Railroad construction in the United States seems to the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* to be in "a condition worse than that of stagnation"; "for the second time since the beginning of railway systems in this country, a year has passed in which more miles of main lines were abandoned than have been built." For more than two years, says the New York *Tribune*, the railroads "have been skimped to the bone, so far as any betterments are concerned and even as to the needed maintenance." *The Tribune* cites *The Railway Age* (New York) as reporting that "a careful estimate of experts computes an arrearage for maintenance last year of not less than $300,000,000. Engines and cars have been run beyond their natural term of life and have been bolstered up to keep them going in almost any fashion." That Director-General Hines appreciates the situation is seen by his statement that he will ask Congress for an appropriation of half a billion dollars to be spent entirely for betterments and improvements, and not for covering any arrearages or deficits.

While the immediate financial needs of the roads are thus being considered, Congress is taking up the question of their ultimate disposition, and not Congress alone, for, as the Boston *Globe* notes, there is just now going on "a sort of town-meeting discussion throughout the United States on the future of the railroads." It seems to the Baltimore *Sun* that the great majority of the American people are opposed to government ownership, that the country is unanimous against a "return to private ownership under the old conditions," and that "sentiment has crystallized among the informed public in favor of exclusive Federal supervision and the elimination of any measure of control by the State railroad commissions." As many as fourteen separate plans have been suggested in Congress or at the hearings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* finds Congressional opinion crystallizing along much the same lines as the Baltimore *Sun* reports public opinion as forming. "The standard plan of those who desire to have the railways returned to their former owners without any material limitation of the powers of private ownership," as the Springfield *Republican* calls it, was advanced by a committee of railroad executives at a hearing of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. It was almost unanimously adopted at a meeting of the members of the Association of Railway Executives, which is said to represent 92 per cent. of the railroad mileage of the country. The main points in this scheme may be summarized as follows:

Private ownership and operation to be maintained.

Regulative power invested solely in the national Government.

Interstate Commerce Commission relieved of administrative duties to act as a quasi-judicial body, passing on rates and hearing complaints.

A Secretary of Transportation in the Cabinet to take over the Commission's executive functions, oversee the country's transportation facilities, look out for maintenance of service and financial credit, distribute traffic in emergencies, and allow building of new lines and terminals.

Rates to be initiated by carriers in accordance with rate-making rule embodied in statute and subject to approval of Secretary of Transportation and appeal to Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commission to establish regional commissions.

Antitrust laws to be modified to allow pooling, rate agreements, joint use of facilities, and mergers, as approved by Secretary of Transportation.

Labor questions to be handled by Wage Board.

Federal Government to regulate security issues.

Railroads to be federally incorporated.

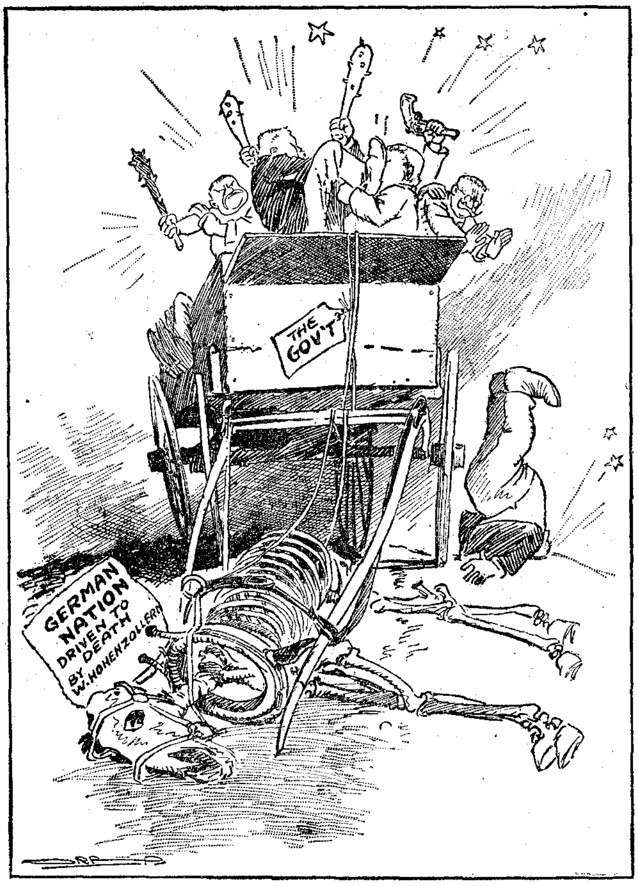
This plan, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, has met with approval in banking and financial circles. The New York *World* considers it "bolder, more progressive, and more in line with experience and public interest than anything yet suggested by an ostentatious representative of the people." To the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* it seems "the best solution of the railroad problem that has yet been offered." The New York *Sun* likes the suggestion of a Secretary of Transportation, who, when the railroads were threatened by some evil, would fight for the endangered railroads "as the Secretary of War fights for the Army or as the Secretary of the Navy fights for the Navy." On the other hand, the New York *Tribune* fears that such an official might be "swayed by political interests" and at times by "political motives."

GERMANY VOTES FOR ORDER

GERMANY TAKES A LONG STEP in the direction of stable government, say some editors as they note the result of the general elections, in which the Majority Socialists, led by Ebert and Scheidemann, polled the largest vote and the Independent Socialists, or Reds, of which the late Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were the leaders, met overwhelming defeat. The Majority Socialists, who polled more than two million out of six million votes cast, are not Marxian Socialists, and their program is described as "about the same as that on which Colonel Roosevelt ran and President Wilson was elected." In a Berlin dispatch to the New York *World* we read that while the moderate Social Democrats — the Government party—will have a decided plurality of the delegates, they must join with the Democratic party to obtain a majority. The party totals, from incomplete returns, are recorded in the New York *Times* as follows:

"Majority Socialists, 1,593,366; Independent Socialists, 548,795; Democrats, 688,315; Christian People's party, 707,730; People's party, 198,373; National party, 218,635; Bavarian parties, 410,224, in Wurttemberg *only*. Combined Socialists, 506,000; Combined Anti-Socialists, 920,000.

"A Copenhagen compilation of the vote gives a total of 6,082,311, of which the Majority Socialists are said to have received 2,603,422."


THE GOV'T
GERMAN NATION DRIVEN TO DEATH BY W. HOHENZOLLERN

FIGHTING FOR THE REINS.

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*.

The outcome of the election is regarded in all Allied circles in Paris, press cables inform us, as "an indispensable preliminary to any peace negotiations." Had the elections brought in two fairly evenly balanced Socialist groups with an insignificant representation from the moderate and non-Socialist elements, as was feared at first, the controversies and bitterness between the Majority and Independent Socialists would undoubtedly have converted the Constituent Assembly into a disorderly gathering from which little could have been expected. The election returns show that Germany is going to be a republic with "a liberal but not a radical constitution," writes a New York *World* correspondent from Berlin, who adds that the *Soviet* plan is "buried." The new constitution of Germany is expected to follow the American rather than the French parliamentary form, according to this informant, who adds that the United States of Germany will combine some of the smaller Rhine states and split Prussia into five or possibly eight states. South Germans are demanding this to "prevent the preponderance of Prussia."

The New York *Evening Sun* considers the result of the election a demonstration to a finality that the population of Germany as a whole is for law and order, and the New York *Times* says of reported raids upon ballot-boxes and shootings by the Spartacans that probably matters were not so much worse than "Manhattan and Philadelphia have known in the golden prime of ferocious ward politics." In the view of the New York *Sun* the German elections indicate that "in the face of a serious crisis brought about by their military defeat and national humiliation, the Germans acquitted themselves creditably and displayed a sanity that gives promise of establishment of a stable government," and the New York *World* tells us that as the German people made their first move toward the establishment of a republic when they overthrew the Hohenzollerns and all the kings and princes of the Empire, they have made the second in the elections which utterly repudiate Bolshevism as a system of government.

But not such high trust is exprest in various quarters that the German people will be able to "make good" in the new government plan. Among journals that regard the present situation warily is the New York *Tribune*, which warns us that the defeat of the Extreme Right should not "lull anybody into a sense of safety," and adds:

"The Reventlow-Westarp-Kardoff gang probably consider the whole Constituent Assembly a sort of un-German joke. Their method of restoration is not parliamentary action. It may be taken for granted that Hindenburg still dreams of becoming the General Monk of that delicious German edition of Charles II., the recluse of the Isle of Wieringen.

"The Constituent Assembly may now get ready for business. The trial of what Germans like to call the 'New Germany' opens. For the Allies the only possible attitude is that of watchful waiting—with emphasis on the watchful. A consolidated Germany may be preferable to an anarchist Germany — but it makes a strong '*Wacht am Rhein,' édition* Foch, none the less imperative."

While Germany seems to have a better chance of getting into the main stream of political progress than at any time since the overthrow of the Liberals of 1848, observes the New York *Globe*, it is "too early to say everything is yet clear." The Germans are a peculiar people, we are reminded, and the respective boundaries of their political naiveté, their hypocrisy, and their spirit of nationality are not easy to trace. In many respects they are highly advanced, in others pitifully behind other Western nations, according to this paper, which tells us that sometimes they "disclose themselves as children in spectacles, and at others they are selfishly hard and cunning." They mingle the dreaming faculty with the spirit of scientific barbarism, and it is hard to tell at a particular moment which influence is dominant, for they "flounce from extreme acuteness in logic to the wildest unreason."

It will be a great gain to Europe and the world when it will no longer be necessary to watch Germany, *The Globe* goes on to say, and that time will come when "she accepts in good faith the principles of democracy and conforms her life and institutions to what may be deemed the normal standard." Incidentally we are reminded that because the most numerous group in the National Assembly will be called Socialists it will be a mistake to consider it a Socialist Government. Before the war organized Socialism in Germany ceased to be Marxian. The revisionists rewrote the Erfurt program into one of political Liberalism. In the New York *Times* we find the following informing summary of the German parties:

"The Majority Socialists are the party of Premier Ebert, from which the radical element split and formed the Independent Socialist party.

"The Democratic party is a radical combination of the former National Liberals and Progressives.

"The People's party is the Pan-German element.

"The Christian People's party is the old Centrist or Catholic party, now joined by many Protestants.

"The National party is made up of former Conservatives."

HALF-OPEN PEACE DIPLOMACY

"OPEN COVENANTS, but not openly arrived at," is the phrase in which one correspondent crisply sums up the compromise reached between the newspaper representatives and the peace delegates. This compromise avoids two dangers—one, that too much publicity may expose dissensions among the delegates and thus play into Germany's hands, and the other that too much secrecy may afford cover for the evil intrigues that have marred former peace meetings. Abandoning their first decision to divulge no news except in a single official statement to be issued each day by the secretary of the Peace Conference, the delegates, after the vigorous protest of the correspondents, agreed that the press should be represented at open and full sessions, but reserved the right to meet in camera and in committee. This seems to have silenced in the main the indignant complaints that the Conference had begun its activities by repudiating the very first one of President Wilson's "Fourteen Points," namely, his demand for "open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view." Thus the Boston *News Bureau*, while urging that "Versailles should keep as far as possible from the Vienna status, by reporting progress as fully as possible and by open doors at the earliest moment," admits that "a premature full publicity might preclude concession, make advocates more stubborn, increase confusion, widen instead of close gaps, and enable the Teutons to make capital out of every debate." "It was a foregone conclusion that European diplomats would never consent to wash all the soiled linen of the world in public," remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, and the New York *Evening Post* thinks that reasonable newspapers will be satisfied with the compromise. For—

"Unless the Peace Conference is to be wrecked, it has to do the preliminary part of its work in private. Its great aim, after all, is to draw up a peace treaty, not to furnish sensations for newspaper correspondents. On this subject a great deal of nonsense has been uttered. It seemed to be thought that the Peace Conference could be conducted after the fashion of the French Assembly at the time of the Revolution, with women screaming from the galleries and workingmen invading the floor. It would doubtless have been very fine for a correspondent to be able to telegraph that 'Clemenceau knocked Lloyd George over the ropes,' that 'Wilson drove Sonnino into a corner amid wild applause.' That would have been magnificent, but it would not have been peace."

"'Open diplomacy' does not mean that every word said in preparing a treaty should be shouted to the whole world and submitted to all the misconstructions that malevolence, folly, and evil ingenuity could put upon it," remarks the New York *Times*, which goes on to say:

"Open diplomacy is the opposite of secret diplomacy, which consisted in the underhand negotiation of treaties whose very existence was kept from the world. It consisted also in the modification of openly negotiated treaties by secret protocols, and even by secret treaties negotiated by some of the Powers behind the backs of the others. It is against this kind of double-dealing and secret dealing, the mother of wars, that the world has protested."

The plan adopted, notes the St. Louis *Republic*, is analogous to that followed by the American House and Senate, "in which committees may act in private and the whole body may act upon occasion in secret session, but with final action taken in public."

DRY HUMOR

NOT all to-day's moaning is limited to the harbor oars.—*Newark News.*

U. S. A. means U Stay Arid.—*Detroit News*

How do the drys "celebrate"?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ALL States ratifying after Nebraska are extra drys.—*New York Sun.*

THIS generation may miss the booze; the next will wonder what it was!—*Baltimore American.*

THE shipwrecked sailor of the future may not be so keen about reaching dry land.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ACCORDING to the liquor men, it is unconstitutional to change the Constitution.—*Louisville Post.*

IT is going to take hard work for some people to take to soft drinking.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

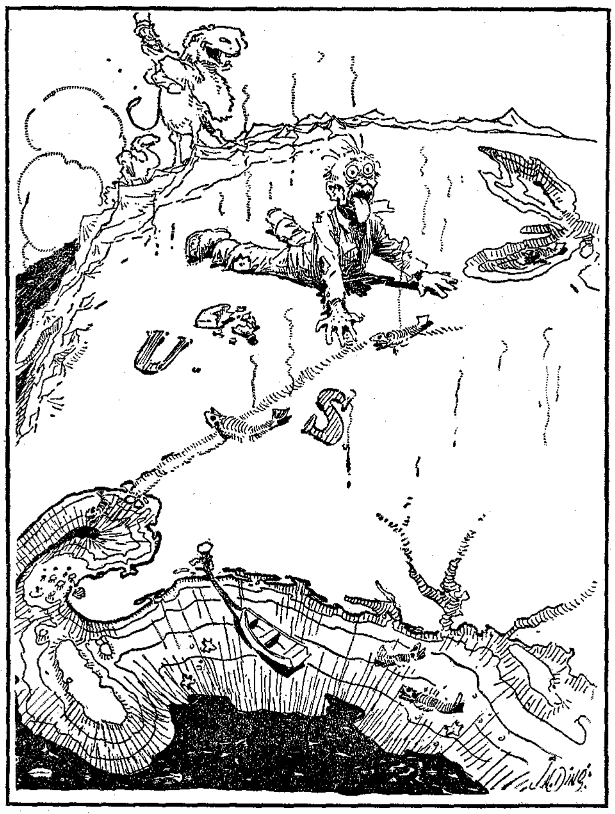
CERTAINLY it must be that this country is under a dry moon. But, ah, there's the moonshine!—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE distillers might turn some of their plants into orphans' homes. They are responsible for lots of them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

JUST think of the foot-notes that will be necessary to make most of Bobby Burns's verse intelligible to coming generations.—*Manchester Union.*

ENOUGH State legislatures have responded to the poetic appeal of the Prohibitionists: Drink to me only with thine ays.—*New York Evening Sun.*

THE persiflage between the Governors of the Carolinas this morning must sound something like the repartee in a party of deaf-mutes dining at an automat.—*New York Evening Post.*



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NEW MAP OF THE GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

THE clove business shows signs of panic.—*Chicago Daily News.*

AND the toast will be dry, too!—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE water-wagon is a sort of Car of Jug-or-not.—*Lowell Courier-Citizen.*

THE Sahara desert at one time was the largest dry area on earth.—*Detroit News.*

WE shall beat our swords into plowshares and our corkscrews into buttonhooks.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

BETTER get rid of the tea and coffee habit. These iniquitous beverages come next.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THERE, little brewery, don't you cry; you'll grind sausages by and by.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

WHEN certain people start blowing the foam off of a charlotte russe it's time the United States went dry.—*Lackawanna Journal.*

A LOT of women are going to regret prohibition, the way it will lead to their husbands' staying around home.—*New York Evening Sun.*

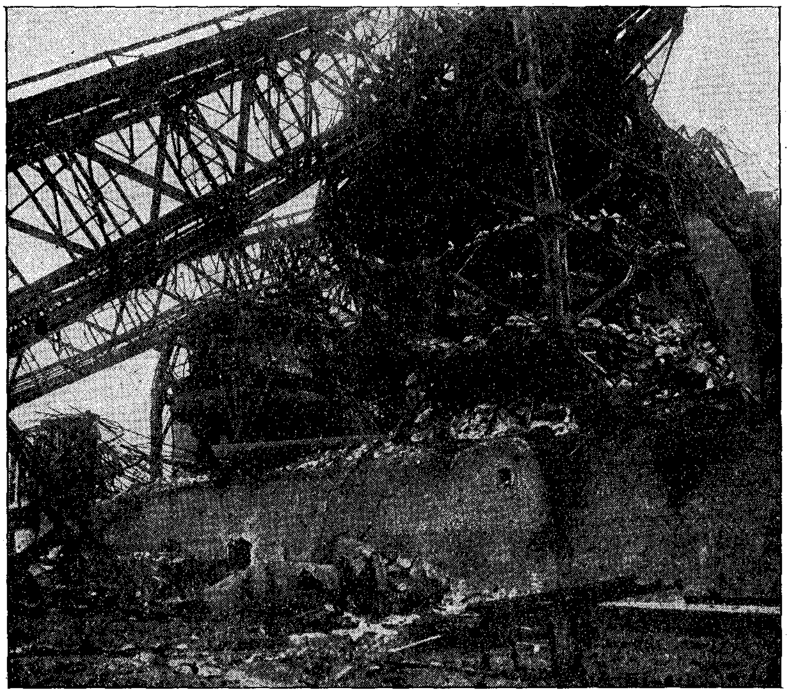
THE horrendous thought occurs that Russia was the first nation to adopt prohibition. And now look at the darned thing.—*New York Tribune.*

IT is one of life's ironies that the saloon-keeper in politics was largely the cause of the passage of the prohibition law.—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

PROHIBITION may or may not cause a great improvement in the public health, but something tells us that it will do away with a good deal of the necessity for sitting up with sick friends.—*Springfield Union.*

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

BERLIN'S REIGN OF TERROR is the virulent symptom of the general crisis of economic Germany, say dispatches which inform us that the country is practically in the grip of bankruptcy and starvation, while at the same time strangling with political dissensions. A correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* writes that the war cost Germany some $100,000,000,000, which practically equals her total capital. If the war-loans are honored the interest charge would increase taxation over the last peace budget by about $3,500,000,000. The financial situation is made worse by the feeling of insecurity, and a traveler from Berlin told the *Chronicle's* correspondent that loans are made only from day to day. Meanwhile, having no incentive to save, the people are indulging in a wild orgy of expenditure, resolved to enjoy their money while they have it. Hence the many strikes for higher wages which have hindered so much the restoration of the country. As to the food-supply before the war, Berlin consumed about 1,200,000 liters of milk per day, while now only some 180,000 liters are to be had. Milk, butter, eggs, and cheese have been for months unattainable. The shortage in sugar, bread, potatoes, and fat has affected the population physically, we are told, as may be gathered from statistics prepared by the old régime but only recently made available. We read:



French official photograph from Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A GERMAN SOUVENIR IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

French coal-mine wrecked by the enemy to paralyze French industry. By poetic retribution we now read that Germany's greatest internal peril is the paralysis of her own industries through lack of coal.

> "In 1917 the mortality rate for the whole of Germany was 32 per cent. higher than for 1913, and for only the first three-quarters of 1918, 34 per cent. higher. In towns having populations of over 15,000, deaths from tuberculosis amounted in 1913 to 40,334 and in only the first half of 1918 to 41,800. Deaths from respiratory troubles amounted in 1913 to 46,000; in 1917, to 61,000; and in only the first half of 1918 to 34,500. These statistics do not contain the very large number of deaths from the Spanish sickness."

A Hague dispatch to the London *Daily Mail* quotes a correspondent returning from Germany as saying that the people in Berlin seem to think as little as possible about the future, and live for the present moment alone. This is why the great cafés and places of relaxation are always crowded so that travelers receive the impression that the people are no longer thinking about the war and its effects. We are told that no one takes the food-regulation seriously and every one gets as much as he possibly can for himself. It is as if the people were mad to gorge themselves after the long period of privation, forgetting that—

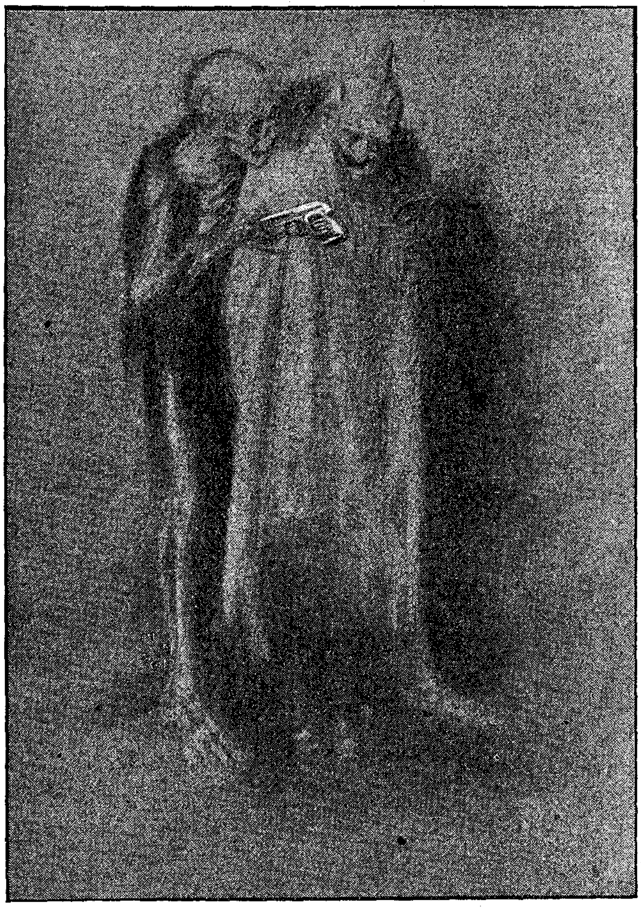
> "The shortage of food becomes steadily greater and more threatening. Altho the working-class population has received very high wages during the war, it has saved nothing. Everything earned goes for food. Many workers unquestionably have fed better during than before the war.
>
> "Officials and servants with fixt salary are very much worse off. They have really suffered hunger during the war. It is, therefore, not surprizing, now that the revolutionary fever is raging everywhere, that they come forward with their claims for extra pay, to date from the beginning of the war.
>
> "The proportions of this movement were originally not great, but a strike in great factories was not without its effect on the rest of the population, so that now in almost every business employees are insisting on these increases. The result is that many businesses are simply closing."

The gravity of the labor situation is treated also by a Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News*, who says that abuses of labor threaten, if long continued, to bring everything to the ground. Raw material and coal are lacking, as well as machinery for purposes of peace production, yet the men must be kept working, as an increase of the unemployed would lead to anarchy. The workers are irritable, we are told, and impatient to get the great benefits promised to them through the revolution. This informant proceeds:

> "In order to keep hands employed, many factories continue to turn out war-products, altho they are wholly useless. The men have even insisted that quantities of sugar should be sacrificed to the making of explosives, and if work is anywhere stopt they become troublesome. In factories now engaged on normal production the men are not working well, and they are difficult to handle.
>
> "Notwithstanding the critical time, they make the most extravagant demands. The employers are powerless, as the Workers' Councils exercise authority in the factories, and they themselves can not resist Bolshevik influences among the hands. Wage disputes have to be settled by the trade-unions; but the workers are too impatient to await their decision, and strike at any moment. No one may be dismissed even tho there be no work."

The economic situation of enterprises forced to produce an output of no practical value is obvious, the *Daily News* correspondent points out, especially while paying extravagant wages to a force much larger than needed. But what threatens to become the great disaster to German industry, we read further, is the scarcity of coal. Strikes among the miners break out continually in the east and west of the country, altho they earn tremendous wages in a six-hour working-day. Production is scarcely half the normal, even in the absence of strikes. Men in Berlin factories, we are told, work four to five hours per day, and what the workers lose by this short day is made up partly by increased wages and partly in relief from unemployment funds.

In the meantime, millions are returning from the Army and flooding the labor market. Nobody knows what to do with them, and we are advised that organizations formed to restore labor to national industries when peace should come are discharging these functions very badly, or not at all, owing to general dislocation, and that the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils are not equal to the task. The Government is striving to impress on the workers the difficulty of the time and the general poverty approaching, says our informant, but the men show little inclination to be amenable, and their attitude adds to the seriousness of the outlook. The Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* observes:



A SPANISH HINT TO THE EX-KAISER.

—*Esquella* (Barcelona).

> "The wage demands that are being made are crazy, and nobody is thinking of what is to happen to-morrow and what is to be the lot of the people as a whole. Among a large section of the working classes there has broken out a blind pursuit of money which must destroy everything that is necessary for the reconstruction of our economic life.
>
> "Do people not remember that we have been completely pumped out by the war, and that Germany is sighing under the burden of the most oppressive poverty? One must now have the courage to tell the masses the truth about the present capacity of German economic life, and one must preach to them that solidarity which will enable us to bear in common our great poverty and in common to cooperate in the creation of new wealth and to restore the people to the level of their former prosperity. It is criminal to incite the workmen to demand more than the poverty of our whole economic system can give to all alike. The exaggerated wages secured by certain groups of workers must strike at the vital nerve of the rest of the workers, in view of the grave crisis which is inevitable."

DOES FINLAND DESERVE HELP?

"LEST WE FORGET" is the admonition of some British observers as they note the efforts being made in England to supply food to the people of Finland who are suffering from the consequences of the Great War and of their own civil war. It is only patriotic and reasonable that the Finns in England should make out the best case they can for their own country, but also, writes Mrs. H. M. Hyndman, wife of a British Socialist leader, to the London *Morning Post*, English people have a right to know all the facts. In a summary of the events of the last year in Finland we are reminded that the *bourgeois* parties (Old Finns, Young Finns, Swedes, and Agrarians) obtained a slight majority over the Social Democrats at the elections in October, 1917. These groups, known as the "*bourgeois bloc*," were in secret relations with Germany as early as November, 1917. German arms were being imported, the leading papers were pro-German, and the people of Helsingfors sang German songs and celebrated German victories. Some members of the governing "*bourgeois bloc*" were not in sympathy with this feeling, we are told, but they did not oppose it. Thus the Finnish "Reds" were in effect pro-Ally and the *bourgeois* were pro-German. We read then:

> "Early in January, 1918, the independence of Finland was recognized by Russia, Germany, Sweden, and France formally, and tacitly by England and other Powers. At the end of January, 1918, the Social Democrats, urged by the Russian Bolsheviki and helped by such Russian troops as remained in Finland, attempted a *coup d'état*. Civil war followed, in which the Reds, or Social Democrats, were at first victorious over the Whites, or *bourgeoisie*. German troops landed in Finland in March, 1918, and to his credit be it said, General Mannerheim, who had been leading the Whites, threw up his command and left the country. Helped by the Germans, the Whites were completely successful, and in May they reestablished the Landtag by excluding 46 per cent. of the electorate from representation. They then made a close commercial treaty with Germany, and carried out the plan, discust in the leading Helsingfors paper during the preceding autumn, of offering the 'Finnish Crown' to a German Prince. After some time a German Prince was found who reluctantly accepted it, and France withdrew her recognition of Finnish independence. Meantime, expeditions, condoned if not encouraged by the White Government, were made by Finnish soldiers in the Murman district against the Allied troops."

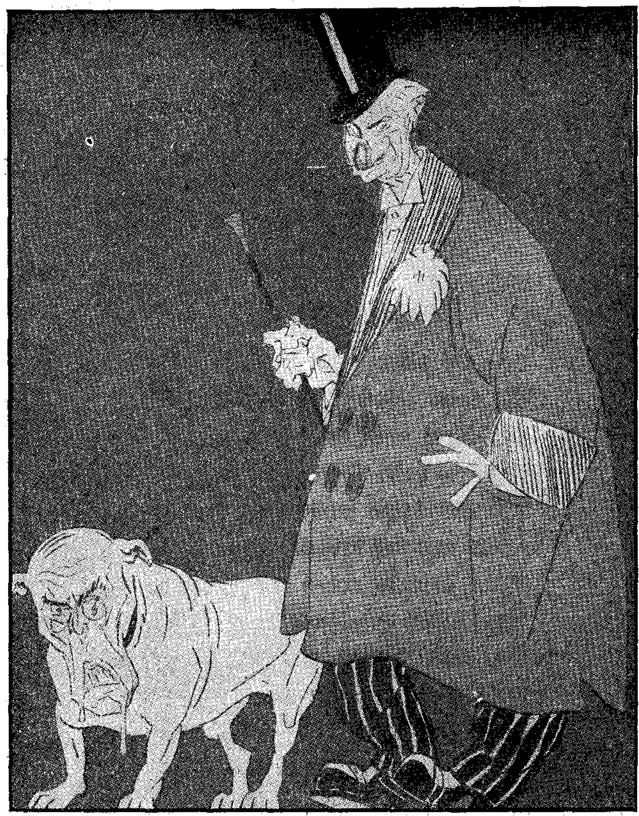
The civil war was fought very savagely on both sides, it is admitted, but the "White Terror," that is, the policy of repression carried out by the victorious Whites and their German friends, far surpassed anything that the Reds could do. The *Morning Post's* correspondent goes on to say that we can hardly blame the "*bourgeois bloc*" for having intrigued so long with Germany, and the fear of Bolshevism is their excuse for having called the most brutal army in Europe to help them against their own countrymen. But, it is asked, if English assistance is forthcoming for Finland, to whom is it due? In spite of the criminal lunacy of their Bolshevik relations, the Reds fought against the enemies of the Allies. The Whites gave footing to these enemies in an independent country and allowed their own troops to attack the Allies in the far north, and we read:

> "The group represented by General Mannerheim formed part of the '*bourgeois bloc*' and fought as part of the Whites until German troops appeared. We want to be very sure that any help which General Mannerheim receives will not be deflected, in spite of his best efforts, when it reaches Finland. Also, there is a very simple way for Finland to obtain supplies. In the summer of 1917 the Social Democrat Minister Tokoi, foreseeing trouble, bought a very large quantity of grain in America for Finland. Partly because of the suspected relations between Finland and Germany, this was never delivered, in spite of well-meant English efforts. Now, under the armistice, Finland has only to repudiate the German treaty, expel German troops and army instructors, and overthrow the White Government in order to obtain this grain."

LICHNOWSKY'S PEACE SUGGESTIONS

THE ONE GERMAN, perhaps, who has shown anything like comprehension of the Allied nations and their cause is Prince Lichnowsky. His outspoken revelations in the pamphlet he wrote about his term as Ambassador to England, it will be recalled, showed clearly that England wished peace and Germany wished war, and it led to a retirement so strict as to be pronounced by some practically imprisonment. With the downfall of the militarist party and the rise of the revolution, he comes again to the front and will have great influence in the peace negotiations. In the *Berliner Tageblatt* he makes known his ideas on the problems of peace, the chief one just now being Russia. He suggests the establishment of a federalized "United States of Russia" on a democratic autonomous basis. All economic and geographical factors as well as the majority of the ethnographical, he says, favor this plan. Moreover, a live and democratic Russia would be invaluable as a market for German industry, Prince Lichnowsky holds, because as Germany does not now need to interfere in Balkan affairs, there can be no opposition of private interests between Germany and Russia.

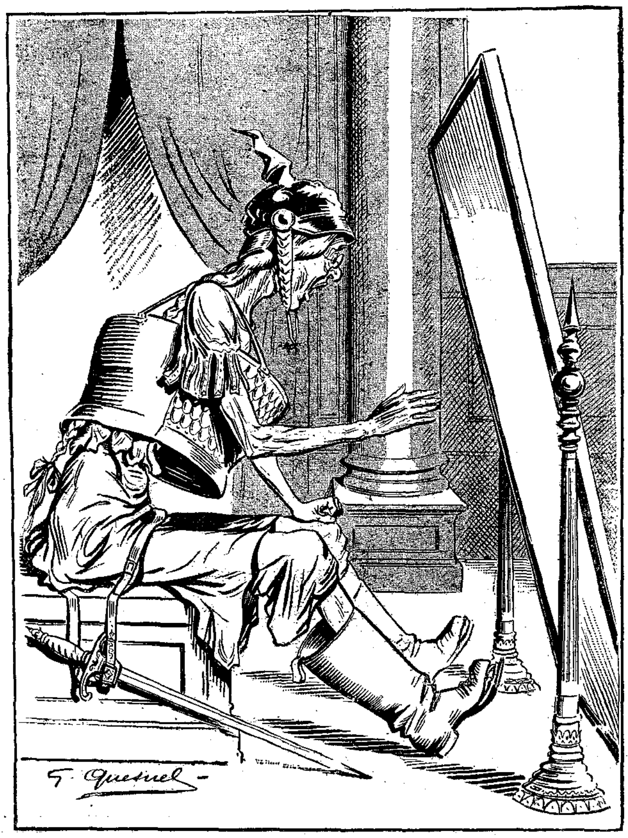
His most doubtful suggestion, and the one that will meet strongest criticism, is his plan to include Poland in the great Russian federal republic. No Allied statesman, as far as we have seen, favors any such resubmergence of the ancient kingdom. If Poland remains as she is, he argues, she will need an outlet to the sea through Danzig, and even if this town is not ceded to Poland, it would speedily be Polonized. On the other hand, he holds that an extension of Poland as far as Libau would sever Germany from Russia, and Polish industry would be directed to the eastern markets. Prince Lichnowsky also combats the cession of Posen and Silesia to Poland, which he claims would be equivalent to a demand by Germany for German Switzerland or German Austria, and he opposes the union of German-Austria with Germany, on which question he says:



ANOTHER GERMAN INSULT TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

While seeking American favors at the peace table, Germany's "humorists" picture the President as "Morgan's bloodhound" sent to fetch American dollars back from Europe."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE MIRROR THAT DOES NOT LIE.

GERMANIA—"If this is victory, I wonder what defeat is like."

—*Le Pêle-Mêle* (Paris).

"The Alpine districts, with their prevailing Roman-Catholic population and outspoken Austrian character, would only be a burden to us. Vienna has been a capital too long to be satisfied with the part of a provincial town. The geographical position, separated from us by Bohemia and Moravia, is absolutely against conjunction, which would be bound to involve us in quarrels with the Czechs, Magyars, Slovenes, and Italians. Either the new state of German Austria should stand by itself, with Vienna as its capital, or else join up with the Czechs, and perhaps with the Hungarians and Slovenes, Swiss-fashion, on a federalist basis.

"In the north of Bohemia there live three million Germans who depend geographically and economically upon Austria and Bohemia, but not upon us. If the Czecho-Slovak state is formed according to the wishes of the politicians of Prague, then the Germans of north Bohemia as well as of north Moravia and west Silesia would have to submit to oppression. A complete severance by national boundaries would be difficult to establish owing to economic and geographical considerations, and is indeed also repudiated by the Czechs. The most favorable solution, therefore, would be the reamalgamation of the Alpine and Sudetic lands on a wholly new basis with a national autonomy, and, indeed, including the Slovenes with Trieste, whose territory is threaded with Germans and Italians. Thereby, of course, the new state would get access to the sea. But, for the present, neither the Germans (even the Conservative-Clerical groups), nor the Slavs, nor the Italians in Trieste desire this. The old Austro-Hungarian polity is everywhere in disfavor, but it is possible that these peoples will find their way back to one another when they find that they can not exist alone."

Certain problems can not be solved according to a theory or scheme, but only by compromises, provided force is left out of the question. Among such problems are the Irish, the Austrian, and the Polish questions. If the Entente abandons the great Polish program, thinks Prince Lichnowsky, the Germans should consent to give up the Pan-German scheme, and he reduces his proposals to the following three points:

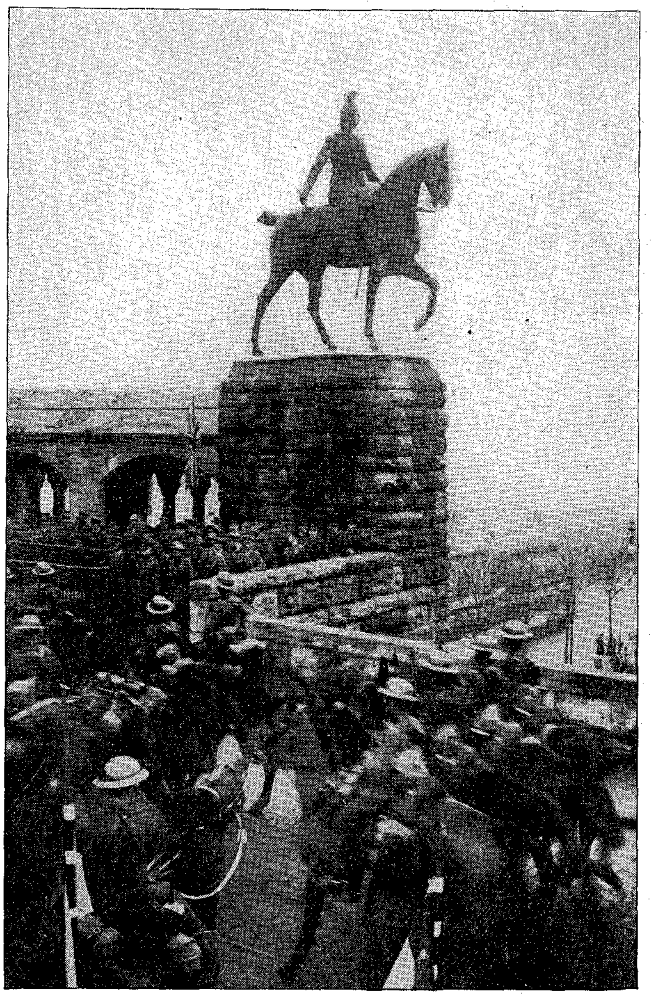
"1. The combating of Russian Bolshevism.

"2. The amalgamation of all parts of the old Russia, including Poland and Galicia, into a United States of Russia.

"3. The amalgamation of the German-Austrian, Czecho-Slovak, Magyar, and Slovene states, with Trieste, into a federal union."

TO STOP GERMANY AT THE RHINE

"The Rhine is the guaranty of peace for all the nations who have shed their blood in the cause of liberty," declares Marshal Foch; and this pregnant utterance is taken as an indication of one of the chief French demands at the Peace Conference. We must make a peace to correspond with the magnitude of our victory, the Marshal is further quoted in the press, and take measures of protection that will guard against all future aggression. France has a right to do this after the formidable efforts she put forth to save civilization, and "the natural frontier which will save civilization is the Rhine." Therefore, Marshal Foch urges that we keep "watch on the Rhine," for there "we must hold the Germans" and "make it impossible for them to recommence the *coup* of 1914. The Marshal's stipulation is considered of such high import as an issue of the peace settlement and as a factor in the future history of the world that it was cabled verbatim to this country by a correspondent of the New York *Times* at Coblenz. Translated into English, the Marshal's historic utterance reads as follows:



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WILHELM REVIEWING BRITISH TROOPS.

The British second army, on its march of occupation, crosses the Rhine, where Marshal Foch holds Germany must be stopt.

> "The Rhine is the natural barrier which will protect civilization. The Germans must be stopt on the Rhine; and it is by the use of the Rhine that we can prevent them from being in a position to renew the attack of 1914. The Rhine is the common bulwark of all the Allies, of all those who have joined to save civilization; the Rhine is the guaranty of peace for all the peoples who have shed their blood for the cause of liberty. Then let us keep watch on the Rhine.
>
> "We have no intention of attacking Germany and beginning the war again. Democracies such as ours never attack; they ask nothing but to live in peace and develop peacefully. But who can say that Germany—whose ideas of democracy are recent and perhaps quite superficial—will not rise rapidly from her defeat and in a very few years will not try a second time to destroy us?
>
> "Russia will be incapacitated for a long time. England is on the other side of the Channel. America is far away. France should be in a position to safeguard the general interests of humanity. It can be done easily on the Rhine. It is there that measures should be taken to prevent the possibility of disastrous surprizes in future."

That the same feeling prevails in Belgium may be gathered from the statement of a Belgian staff officer in the London *Pall Mall Gazette* that the Rhine is the natural western boundary of Germany and from the earliest records up to 1814 was recognized as such. Even until 1870 the inhabitants of the west Rhine country were rather pro-French than pro-German.

This Belgian officer also suggests that besides fixing the Rhine as the western frontier of Germany there should be a neutral zone of about thirty miles in width along the eastern shore of the river where no fortification of any kind might be built.

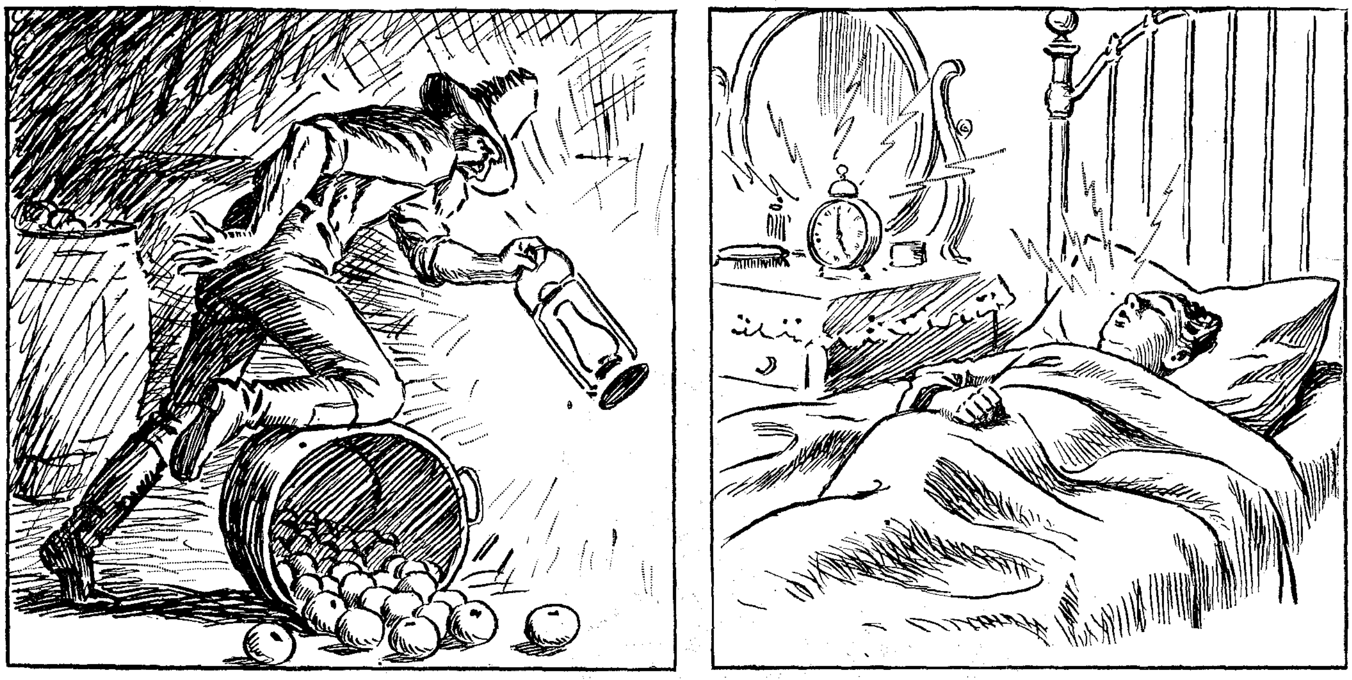
RULING PASSION OF GERMAN ARMIES

Robbery and theft are as natural to German soldiers and officers as the goose-step, runs a proverb in Belgium, where even the armistice did not prevent them from indulging their passion for pillage. To the very end of their retirement from Belgian territory they remained what they have always unfortunately shown themselves to be since the beginning of the war, thieves and robbers, we learn from the *Écho Belge*, which remarks cynically that the famous revolution has not changed them much, and under their supposedly republican government they remain the highwaymen they have always been under the Hohenzollerns. In Brussels, in particular, and to some degree throughout Belgium, we are told, it is inconceivable what great damage they did at the very moment when they were leaving the country. One would suppose that after the drubbing the Allies gave them they could not get home soon enough, but, according to this authority, at least three-quarters of them resolved not to go away empty-handed, and, before leaving the land they had plundered and ravaged for four years, they made one last effort to carry off everything that had until then escaped their rapacity. They profited by the temporary lack of organization in that part of Belgium they occupied at the time the armistice was signed to give themselves up to all sorts of depredations and violence. Naturally the local police were quite powerless, while the German police "worked with the robbers."

> "For example, a great number of isolated houses at Uccle and at Forêt were broken into by bands of robbers wearing German uniforms; every day, at nightfall, about a hundred German soldiers fell upon these scattered quarters and in small groups leapt over the hedges of gardens and walls of cloisters, forced their way into the dwellings, broke open doors that were locked, and threatened to kill the inhabitants, ransacked the rooms from cellar to garret, turned out drawers of bureaus and closets, and carried off whatever appealed to their fancy: jewelry, furs, or garments. What could poor defenseless people do, often lone women or old men, against ten or twelve armed bandits who at the slightest protest threatened to shoot their victims or run them through with a bayonet?
>
> "In one section of the city every isolated house was visited, pillaged, and often sacked; for, as they left, the Germans broke up whatever they could not carry, smashed the windows and destroyed the furniture; they even set fire to some of the houses.
>
> "It is to be hoped that the official inquiry will avenge the victims and hold the detested nation strictly to account for these abominable crimes."

This Belgian report has German confirmation. The Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* reports the seizure of a moving-van full of loot shipped from Belgium by a German major who is said to have sent into Germany merchandise to the value of more than $25,000.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



"THE FARMER OBJECTS TO DOING HIS EARLY 'CHORES' IN THE DARK MERELY THAT HIS CITY BROTHER, WHO IS SOUND ASLEEP AT THE TIME, MAY ENJOY A DAYLIGHT MOTOR-RIDE AT EIGHT IN THE EVENING."

THE FARMERS OPPOSED TO "DAYLIGHT-SAVING"

THE FARMERS OF THE UNITED STATES are opposed in general and in a large majority to the daylight-saving plan tried out last summer and so generally approved in cities and towns. The plan, of course, can not work "at both ends"; it gives an extra hour of daylight in the evening, but the early morning is an hour "shy," and it is this early morning hour that particularly matters with the farmer, whereas the town-dweller cares little what happens before 7 A.M. The farmer objects to doing his early "chores" in the dark merely that his city brother, who is sound asleep at the time, may enjoy a daylight motor-ride at eight in the evening. Moreover, the plan throws his whole day more or less out of adjustment, for the farmer lives and works by the sun. Some rural workers have disregarded the time-change altogether and some report that they care very little for artificial time-standards, as they regulate their lives altogether by astronomical happenings. These, of course, do not strenuously object to the plan; they rather look upon it with indifference. We quote below extracts from a considerable number of agricultural papers throughout the country, as well as portions of letters written by their editors to THE LITERARY DIGEST, giving the farmers' view of this scheme, whose utility has hitherto been judged largely by the reports of the average town-dweller. As the Census Report of 1910 reckoned that the United States has a larger rural than urban population, the importance of this expression of rural opinion is evident. Whatever interferes with farm-work, too, must influence the quantity and price of food-products, and so affect the city man to that extent. The editor of *The Rural New Yorker* (New York), in whose pages, perhaps, the plan has been more thoroughly discust than in any other agricultural paper, writes to us as follows:

"Our farmers are somewhat divided, but I think it would be fair to say that eighty-five per cent. of our country people are opposed to the plan. Various objections are presented, perhaps the most forcible being the fact that farmers are obliged to get up early in the morning anyway in order to get their work going, and, regardless of any daylight-saving, they would be obliged to be on their job shortly after sunrise. The farm-workers who go by the new time want to leave their work just at the time when certain things on the farm can be done to the best advantage. Such work as haying, harvesting, cultivating, and picking fruit can not be done to the best advantage until the dew has been dried off by the sun, and with the new time there is an hour or so in the morning when this work can not possibly be done to advantage. Then when the evening comes, and things are dry so that they could be worked to advantage, the helpers, following the signal from the factory-whistle, are ready to quit, leaving the day's work unfinished. That, I think, is the worst trouble, but there are other disadvantages which would not be apparent at first thought to a city man."

Writing to this same paper, J. Grant Morse gives his own experience thus:

"Before the clock was turned an hour ahead we used to get up at 5 A.M. This meant that it was just about daylight. Now we still get up at 5 A.M. and do most of our milking and other chores by lantern-light. I think that most people will agree with me when I say that 5 A.M. by the old time is as early as a civilized man ought to get up in the morning."

The following is from the editorial columns of *The Daily Drovers' Telegram* (Kansas City, Mo., January 1):

"To set the clock up an hour and put the farmer out to work at what is normally 3 A.M. is doing that functionary an injustice. In fact, it can not be done, except theoretically. No self-respecting farmer is going to get up at three o'clock in the morning and stay up until ten at night. It is against the working-hour rules of the brotherhood. Then, too, the farmer keeps a highly specialized corps of assistants. They, too, would rebel at getting up at what would normally be 3 A.M., and then sit around until the peep of day waiting for it to come daylight. . . . . . .

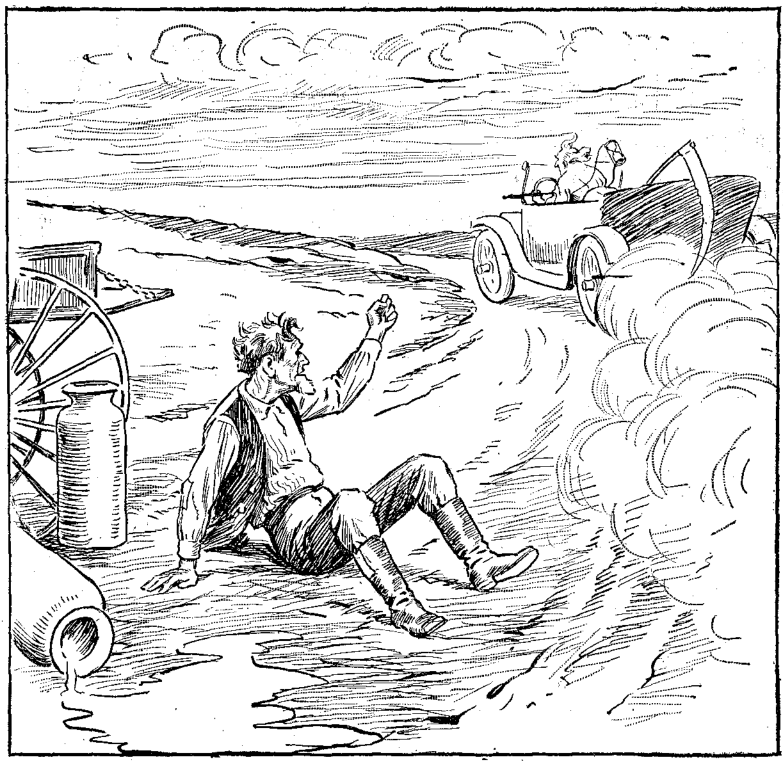
"It simply will not work on the farm, this saving of time. That's why the farmers paid no attention to it last year except when they had to make a train, and then they simply started an hour ahead of time by a clock that was keeping time in the good old-fashioned way."

The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman (Oklahoma City), in an article headed "The Clock Is Too Fast for the Farmer," says:

"The man who invented and put over this 'new time' by setting the clocks ahead one hour certainly gave no thought to the convenience of the farmer. For the farmer it has simply made 'bad matters worse.' The time we were using before was nearly three-quarters of an hour ahead of the sun. This caused many of us to divide the day with the longer part on the wrong side of the noon hour by the sun.

"The farmer's day is from 'sun to sun' and it will never be anything else. His day's work varies with the time of the year. Nature has made this provision and the farmer accepts it as being to his advantage, and it really is. But regardless of the length of the day, it is better for him and for his teams that it be divided in the middle. The greater heat of the day comes in the afternoon. It never reaches its highest point until after twelve o'clock by the sun.

"If a farmer divided his day by the time as it is now arranged for by the clock, he would be coming in to dinner about two hours ahead of midday by the sun, and with an hour and a half or two hours' rest for himself and teams, he would be going back to the field at high noon by the sun-time. With a fourteen-hour sun day as we have now, the new time gives six hours of it in the forenoon and eight hours of it in the afternoon, counting the time from 'sun to sun.' . . . . . .



UPSETTING EFFECT OF FATHER TIME'S NEW BURST OF SPEED.

"About the only way I can see now for the farmer to get a square deal on this division of daylight is to go back to the sun-dial and the dinner-horn."

The editor of *The Kansas Farmer* (Topeka) writes us as follows:

"The farmers of this section generally are opposed to the idea of turning the clock ahead an hour. . . . I know from personal knowledge that at the western edge of the central time belt in Kansas it was necessary to change the hours of opening the schools last spring, because children would actually have been getting up and starting to school before sunrise under the daylight-saving plan which involved turning the clocks up one hour."

New England opinion may perhaps be gaged by the following editorial expression from *Farm and Home* (Springfield, Mass.):

"Unfortunately Congress, in enacting the daylight-saving scheme last year, did not take nature's forces and farm live stock into consideration and make them respect the clock. In spite of the law which required a farmer to get up at four o'clock instead of at five, the cows and the pigs, the hens and the horses, got up and went to bed by sun-time. They demanded their breakfast, dinner, and supper by the old sun-time—an hour earlier did not suit them at all. It was hard enough to be obliged to milk an hour earlier so that the milk could be delivered to train or creamery at the same old hour by the clock. But work in the harvest-field, the tobacco-plantations, and market-gardens could not be started at the usual hour by the clock. Time must always be allowed for the sun to dry off the dew. Farm laborers like to go to work and quit by the town factory-whistles. It made them dissatisfied to adopt a different schedule and it caused heavy loss to their employers to follow it."

Says *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines, Iowa):

"The farmer does not want to make this change permanent. In fact, he can not afford to do it. If the people in the cities want to go to work an hour earlier in the morning and quit that much earlier in the evening, the farmer does not object; but he does not want them to fool with the hands of the clock. Let us leave the time alone, and let city folks go to work at seven o'clock instead of eight."

In *The National Stockman and Farmer* (Pittsburg, Pa.), L. W. Lighty writes as follows:

"I have spoken to hundreds of farmers who live within hearing of the factory-whistles, and every one denounced the plan as not a daylight-saver, but a robber of the good working hours. . . . . . .

"Back in the country the farmers worked and went by God's time, and nothing was heard from them. If the war-gardener wants an hour he can get up an hour earlier and work as does any intelligent being. And this is what the folk who have real war-gardens do, and the rest talk and idle away their hours, be it morning or evening."

From some quarters we hear that farmers do not care about daylight-saving one way or the other, as they work by the sun, and not by the clock. Thus *Farm and Ranch* (Dallas, Tex.) says editorially:

"Farmers do not work by the clock, as is the practise of union labor. Farmers work by the sun. They generally begin before sunrise and stay in the fields till sunset or later, leaving an hour or more of work after sunset for chores. The daylight-saving law was designed to benefit laborers in cities and towns, not farmers."

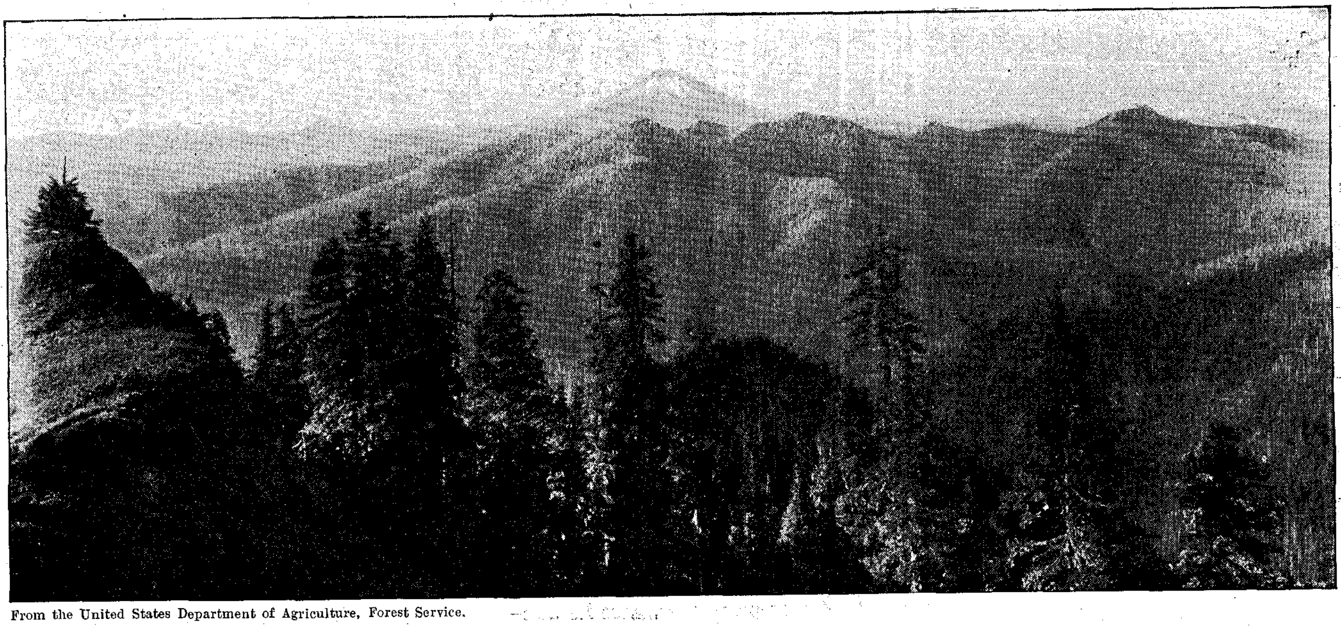
Similarly we read in a letter from the editor of *The Pacific Rural Press* (San Francisco) that "our farmers work by the sun (as nearly as the labor-unions will allow)." The editor of *The Organized Farmer* (Milwaukee) writes us that some Wisconsin farmers have refused to use the "new" time "because they invariably rose at daybreak and started to work." Farmers in the Pacific Northwest, says the editor of *The Oregon Farmer* (Spokane, Wash.), "did not pay much attention to it, . . . but most of them did not approve of it because it was unnecessary." In the Southwest, according to the editor of *The Oklahoma Farmer* (Oklahoma City), "daylight and dark determine the beginning and the end of the day's work on the farm, no matter what the clock may say about it."

The editor of *The Gulf States Farmer* (New Orleans) writes us, to similar effect, that farmers "are regulated more by conditions than by any edict or arbitrary regulations established by a man or men. Crops must be grown and harvested as conditions warrant, and not by clock regulations."

But, as pointed out by Alonzo Klaw in *The Rural New Yorker*, "farming by the sun" is not possible to all. He says:

"The milk must be delivered at the same old time by the clock, or an hour earlier by the sun, and unless he farms earlier by the sun than heretofore he will have a hard time to cool and deliver his milk on schedule. . . . Perhaps if the farmer, distributer, and railroad should get together and arrange a postponement of an hour in the farmer's delivery of milk, it would help Uncle Sam more than would the saving of a little kerosene."

In this same paper, Mabel G. Flint, of Cortland County, N. Y., reports that at a recent banquet to two hundred county solicitors for the new Liberty Loan, all men but three, and a large share of them farmers, the subject was quite thoroughly discust. She says:



From the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

ONE OF OUR FORESTS PRIMEVAL, WHOSE MURMURING PINES AND HEMLOCKS MAY ALL SOON BE COUNTED.

Columbia National Forest, Washington, with Mount St. Helens in the distance.

"Not a farmer, I must confess, liked the plan, most of them not hesitating to say it virtually gave city people an extra hour of leisure or time to carry out extra lines of work, while it forced an extra hour of labor out of the farmer."

Despite all this, there are a few rural voices in distinct favor of the daylight-saving plan, altho they are manifestly in the minority. In some cases approval of the scheme was exprest before it had been actually tried, but in others it is said to have worked well. *Western Farm Life* (Denver, Col.) says editorially that "daylight-saving is rated a distinct gain to rural life in this Western country. . . . It has brought many farmers back to the summer schedule of their fathers. . . . It approximates suntime." "Farmers in this section of the country (Helena, Mont.) were well satisfied with the daylight-saving regulation," writes the editor of *The Northwestern Stockman and Farmer*. "As a rule," thinks *The Indiana Farmer's Guide* (Huntington, Ind.), "the farmers of Indiana had very little criticism of the plan"; altho it records some exceptions. *The Florida Grower* (Tampa) says: "Bless the law that set the clocks forward an hour, so that we would be compelled to take advantage of the lovely mornings and their cool spiciness." And Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the War Garden Commission, is quoted in *The Garden Magazine* (New York) as saying that "war-garden crop values were increased by millions of dollars as a result of the law." One or two farming papers even assert, as does *Better Farming* (Chicago), that "the farmer was the first to discover the benefits of the system." But, on the whole, the farmer sets his face against tampering with the clock, and we may fitly close with a concise summary of the matter, from the farmer's standpoint by *The Prairie Farmer* (Chicago), which says editorially:

"1. Much of the farm-work, such as haying and harvest, can not be commenced until the dew is off in the morning. If the farmer quits work by new time he loses an entire hour's work every day.

"2. Farming is a long-hour job in the summer, anyway, and it is almost impossible to begin an hour earlier in the morning. The hired men insist on quitting work by new time. Neither they nor the farmer's family can take advantage of 'movies,' band concerts, or other evening recreation unless they quit work by new time.

"3. The result of the daylight-saving plan, as it has worked out in practise, is to shorten the farmer's day an hour in the busy season, when every hour's work has an important effect on the result of the season's efforts."

A TREE CENSUS

THE UNITED STATES may shortly count the heads of its trees as it already does those of its men, women, and children. A movement to this effect is already under way, we are told by a writer in *The Hardwood Record* (Chicago), and has been approved in a resolution passed in November by a mass-meeting of lumbermen.

The announcement was also made at that time that the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association would assist if the work were undertaken. The regular decennial census will be taken next year, and the timber count may be made a part of it, if the plan is carried out. The writer goes on to say:

"This will not be the first attempt at a timber census in this country. A dozen or more years ago the Bureau of Corporations, apparently having a vague glimmer of an idea that something of the sort should be done as a preliminary step toward prosecuting a mythical timber trust, decided to proceed. Four hundred thousand dollars, more or less, were spent in collecting figures on standing timber in many parts of the country, but not in all parts. Voluminous preliminary reports were published. Part IV alone of that report covered 933 printed pages. It is a safe guess that these reports were never read through by any human being except the proofreaders in the printing-office, and they were hired to do it. . . . The whole thing seemed to peter out without reaching any conclusions that could be accepted as final. Failing to strike the trail of any lumber trust, the Bureau of Corporations called off the forces and quit. In that way ended what might have been a timber census. By adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, people have been able to use those incomplete figures to show a total timber stand in the United States of 2,800,000,000,000 feet. In the absence of anything better, this total has been tentatively accepted.

"Let it be hoped that the present movement toward a timber census will be more successful. If it is undertaken, it will be more successful, because it will proceed in a business way. . . . . . .

"A timber census ought to be compiled. It is a big undertaking, but no bigger than many others which have been successfully carried out. The acreage of corn is known; the bushels of potatoes are recorded; the head of cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, and the number of eggs and pounds of butter are compiled by census-takers, and why can not some similar method be used for timber?

"The large timber-holders nearly all have made cruises of their holdings. They know what their stumpage is. It will not be quite so easy with small holders and woodlot owners, for many of them have no idea of the amount of their timber. They are not in the business and do not know whether an ordinary tree contains a hundred feet or a thousand. But most of these men know how many acres of woods they own. The assessor's books show that. The rule of averages for different types of forests and woodlands will supply the feet when the acres are known. Such a census would be as accurate as is the census of most industries which are not covered by actual schedules and bookkeeping.

"If the Bureau of the Census, assisted by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association and aided by the sympathy and good will of timber-owners, undertakes this work, satisfactory results may be anticipated."

RESCUING STRANDED FISH

SYSTEMATIC WORK done by the Bureau of Fisheries in salvaging the food-fishes left stranded by the retiring flood-waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, is described in a recent issue of the Government's *Commerce Reports* (Washington). During the current fiscal year this odd phase of food-conservation work has attained large proportions, completely eclipsing the best record of former years. All the fish would have been killed by the drying up or freezing of the temporary waters in which they had been caught. The cash value of the fish rescued, at the rates charged by commercial hatcheries, exceeds the total appropriation of the bureau for fish-cultural work. Says the publication just named:

"The bureau's specially equipped seining parties have been operating from Minnesota to Mississippi, with headquarters at Homer, Minn.; La Crosse, Wis.; North McGregor and Bellevue, Iowa; Meredosia and Cairo, Ill.; and Friar Point, Miss. The field station recently established at Cairo covers both the Illinois and Kentucky sides of the Ohio River, and has been quite productive. The crew of five men available for this service in October rescued on an average 25,000 to 50,000 fish daily, catfish, sunfish, and crappie predominating, with black bass, buffalo fish, and carp rather scarce. The number of food-fishes rescued from landlocked ponds, sloughs, and pools from July 1 to October 21, inclusive, was 46,618,810."

Exceptionally effective work has been done under the direction of the superintendent of the Homer station, and from the upper river large numbers of fish were reclaimed before the advent of freezing weather. The following account is extracted from *The Republican-Herald* (Winona, Minn., October 17):

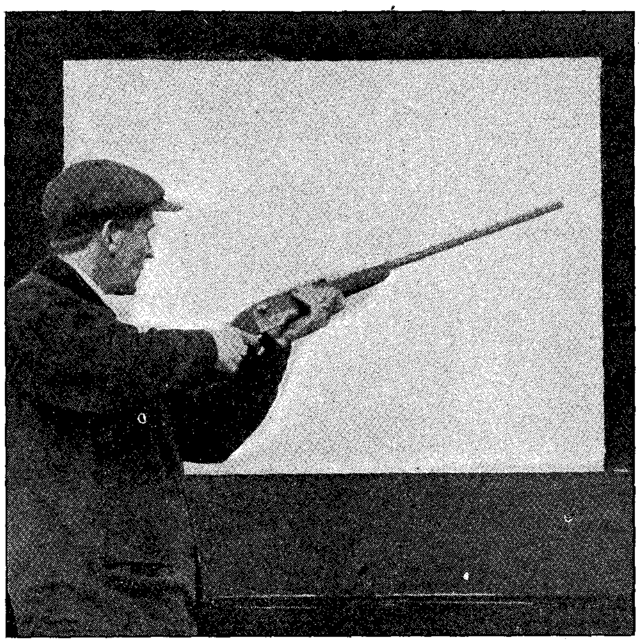
"Practically all of the fish rescued from the pockets and landlocked waters adjoining the river are put back into the river, less than one-third of one per cent. being shipped to inland lakes. This conservation work is practical, it being possible to save more fish in this way in a single day than could be bred in a year at the Homer station. The fish rescued include black bass, crappies, sunfish, pike, pickerel, catfish, carp, buffalo, and sheepshead. Carp predominate and are in great demand in the Eastern markets at present. From many places they are shipped alive in refrigerator cars, and at the present time are commanding twenty-eight cents a pound. From this it may be seen that the food-saving value of this conservation work is immense."

SAVAGE GASSERS—That the Germans were anticipated by some savage tribes in the use of poisonous gas for war-purposes is asserted by Erland Nordenskiöld, who quotes authorities to show that tribes like the Tupinambá and Guaranis, of the Brazil littoral and on the Rio Parana, used poisonous gases in attacking fortified villages. He says, as quoted in *Nature* (London):

"Men went in front of the attacking party, each holding a pan with embers in one hand and ground red pepper in the other; when the wind was against the Spaniards they sprinkled the pepper on the embers. This was also done in attacks on the Spaniards in Venezuela. In the same way pepper was largely used in exorcising demons and evil spirits. The use of this pepper, known as *aji*, would soon be discovered by these Indians, who cultivated the plant extensively. It was only necessary for some one to upset a basin of *aji* into the fire, and a hut would soon be cleared of its occupants. The use of the smoke in warfare would be a natural development."

"SHOOTING THE MOVIES"

THE NEWEST of indoor sports is shooting at motion-pictures. The old-fashioned shooting-gallery, with its bull's-eye targets, its clay pipes, or its hollow balls dancing on a water-jet, is doomed. One may now shoot at the naturally moving likenesses of birds and beasts, at soaring aeroplanes, or at advancing lines of infantry, and may know at once whether and where he hits—something that is often forever hidden from him who fires at realities. A contributor to *The Du Pont Magazine* (Wilmington, Del., January) writes that motion-picture shooting-galleries have been installed at most of the large outdoor resorts, and that soon there will hardly be a town or city of any size that will not boast one or more of these places of entertainment. We read:



THE GUNNER.

"This new sport is superior to real hunting in at least two respects—there are always plenty of targets at which to shoot and there is no closed season—you can shoot at the pictures all the year round. Here is the way it is done.

"A picture is flashed on a screen which consists of three large rolls of paper, one directly back of the other. These rolls pass from one reel to another. One travels from right to left of the room; one from left to right, and one from top to bottom. Each reel travels at a different rate of speed. Back of this screen is a chamber filled with bright red light. You take your gun in hand and pick out the moving figure or object which you desire to hit. You aim, you fire. The bullet passes through the screen and strikes an iron wall in the rear.

"The impact of the bullet instantaneously causes an electromagnetic mechanism to break the current, thus stopping the movement of the screens and holding the picture shot at in view long enough to permit the red light to gleam through the perforations in the screen made by the bullet. Immediately the mechanism starts the screens on their interrupted journey, the action of the film is resumed and you are ready for another shot.

"As each paper screen is traveling at a different rate of speed and all in different directions, confusion as to the location of the hit is prevented because there is small likelihood of the bullet-holes in the three screens ever becoming superimposed a second time. The jagged holes in the paper become smoothed out as they travel over the reels, and the picture always appears on an even surface.

"The monotony of ordinary shooting-gallery practise is removed in 'movie' shooting, as the action changes constantly. The figures and objects move naturally instead of automatically. The films can be changed at will, so there is always something new on which the shooter can try his skill. There is no style of target practise more beneficial in improving the skill of the beginner or the mediocre marksman. His faults become plainly apparent and opportunity is given for their correction."

THE SHRINKING MAYFLOWERITES

THE BIRTH-RATE of the descendants of the *Mayflower* Pilgrims is not sufficient to maintain their numbers. We are soon to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of their landing, and if their present birth-rate continues for another three hundred years, they can all then be put into a *Mayflower* again and shipped back across the Atlantic, if so desired. At least this is the conclusion of S. J. Holmes and C. M. Doud, of the University of California, who adduce evidence to support it in an article entitled "The Approaching Extinction of the *Mayflower* Descendants," contributed to *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, January). The data upon which this paper is based are stated by the authors to have been obtained partly from a biographical study of *Mayflower* families and partly from the results of a questionnaire sent to the members of the California branch of the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants. They write in substance:

THE MOVING TARGET ON THE SCREEN.

"The general decline in the size of the families of the *Mayflower* descendants is clearly indicated. The decrease in the size of the family has gone on steadily with the decreasing age of the married couples down to the year 1880. The families of *Mayflower* descendants born after this date naturally show a further decrease, but as these families may not in all cases be completed, there is no means of knowing how much of this decrease may be due to a further decline of the birth-rate.

"It is well known that up to about a half century ago the *Mayflower* descendants were noteworthy on account of their high fertility, as is indicated by their very rapid increase in a few generations to many times their original number. An examination of the published genealogies of several of the *Mayflower* families shows the frequent occurrence of eight to ten children per family; and even larger families were by no means rare.

"The evidence indicates that the birth-rate has been falling more or less for the last one hundred years, but the rate of fall has been more rapid in the latter half of this period. This is what one would expect in the light of the general decline of the birth-rate, especially among people of fairly high social status.

"The results we have obtained are quite comparable to those of several other studies on the decline of the birth-rate among people of American birth. The average family of the present *Mayflower* descendant is comparable in size to the families of the graduates of Harvard, Yale, and other universities and colleges, and to the families of American men of science studied by Cattell.

"These families average somewhere between 2 and 2.5 children per married couple, which is a somewhat better showing than is made by the modern descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. In fact, the average family of American-born parents, judging from all the data that have been collected on the subject, contains somewhat less than three children. With our present birth-rate and marriage-rate, nearly four children per married couple are required to perpetuate the stock without loss.

"It is evident that the people who are of American lineage for more than two generations are not reproducing with sufficient rapidity to rescue their stock from ultimate extinction.

"The data we have collected on the birth-rate of the *Mayflower* descendants point to but one conclusion. With the present rate of reproduction there must be going on a rapid diminution in the number of this once rapidly multiplying band.

"To judge from the evidence in our possession, their rate of multiplication is scarcely one-half what it should be to keep the stock even stationary. This means that four generations would affect a reduction to 1/16 of its present numbers, and that in four more generations there would be only one representative to every 256 at the present time.

"We shall soon celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, but if their present birth-rate continues for another three hundred years, it would probably be possible to put all the surviving descendants back again into the *Mayflower* without overcrowding the limited capacity of that celebrated vessel.

"Considering the rôle which the *Mayflower* descendants have played in the history of our nation, this result is certainly one to be greatly deplored. If there is a remedy for this evil it can only become effective, I believe, if the evil is clearly recognized. The consensus of opinion among most of those who have studied the fall of the birth-rate is that the chief factor involved is the voluntary restriction of the size of the family. In these days the obligation of obeying the primal behest to be fruitful and multiply rests very lightly upon most people. I seriously doubt if the majority even of educated people have ever thought of how many children per married couple are required to perpetuate the race. How often one may hear it said glibly that one or two children per family is quite enough! The consequence of the reduction in the fecundity of those classes who are successful in reaching a fair educational standard and in attaining a modest degree of financial competence is to recruit the race mainly from ranks below mediocrity. The racial deterioration which would thus be entailed can not be checked by limiting the propagation of mental defectives. A society in which those with superior inheritance do not perpetuate their stock will eventually suffer racial decay. Any one who studies the present condition of the differential birth-rate can not escape the conclusion that this is precisely the condition in which our present generation in America finds itself, and there is no remedy for this situation that does not involve the increase of the birth-rate among those of good inheritance, at least to the point necessary to perpetuate their stock.

"It would be a task eminently appropriate for the Society of *Mayflower* Descendants to consider the problem of the ways and means by which it may rescue itself from extinction. Here is a field for really worthy endeavor, infinitely more valuable than tracing family histories or celebrating the achievements of one's ancestors. What keeps the population of civilized countries on the increase is a combination of various forces: ignorance, lack of prudence, religion, love of children, the economic value of children, and a sense of racial duty, etc. A stock tends to rise or fall according to which of these forces predominates.

"Where ignorance and lack of restraint are the principal causes of differential fecundity, a people tends to be recruited mainly from its inferior strains. Where the higher incentives to fecundity prevail, the race tends to be replenished more from those capable of responding to such motives. The economic value of the child no longer affords a stimulus to family increase, and religion, while still influential in some sects, has largely ceased to make itself effective among Protestants and freethinkers.

"The mass of cultivated people at present persuade themselves that family limitation is a justifiable procedure, especially in a well-populated country, but while they may be right in avoiding the burden of the large families of ten or twelve which were not infrequently found among our Puritan ancestors, they are certainly not justified in carrying the restriction to the present extreme, which, if continued, would effectively dispose of their stock in a few generations. When they thoroughly appreciate this fact, as they do not at the present time, will they respond to the call?"

LETTERS - AND - ART

TEACHING AMERICANISM IN THE FACTORY

THE SOLDIERS who couldn't read orders given in English were so many that Secretary Lane's revelation of it caused wide-spread astonishment. But the 200,000 illiterates out of a total of 2,000,000 in the Army presuppose a larger background of illiterates in civil life, and "the world-war has greatly emphasized the importance of Americanizing the foreign-born population of the United States." One who has been engaged on this problem in New York City, Miss Sarah Elkus, sister of the former Ambassador to Turkey, tells us that "in one New York factory seven hundred employees are making uniforms for the soldiers of the United States [November, 1918], and not one of these workers can speak the English language." It is a fair speculation what they and other workers like them thought about the reasons for which this country went to war. Miss Elkus gives in *The National Efficiency Quarterly* (New York) an account of her efforts to introduce the study of English language, civics, and citizenship in stores and factories, and at present she reports that sixty such classes are under way. The New York Board of Education provides a teacher and equipment for any factory where a class of twenty-five can be organized, "requiring only the earnest cooperation of the firm." Many firms are found who are willing to furnish artificial light and space for this school, but balk at paying for the time so used. One firm has seen, however, that the compensation is found in increased efficiency and decrease of accidents. To Americanize is not simply to teach English, it is pointed out, "but the ideas and inspiration gained through the language as well" count. That is why, says Miss Elkus, "civics, based on the simple rules of the Board of Health and the tenement-house laws, and citizenship, covering the history and ideals of the United States, are part of the course of instruction." The evening schools, which might seem designed to meet these cases, do not, however, quite cover the bill, as this social worker points out:

A SCHOOLROOM IN A CIGAR-FACTORY,

Where the workers learn English and good citizenship. The New York Board of Education provides a teacher and equipment for any factory where a class of twenty-five can be organized.

> "First of all, the worker is tired when the day's toil is over, and he or she prefers amusement to instruction. Secondly, the foreigner who speaks no English finds the evening school uncongenial because he is at a decided disadvantage when surrounded by more advanced pupils who may thoughtlessly laugh at his mistakes. When I asked one man why he did not go to evening school, he said he did not like to put his boots on after he had taken them off. We have found that the only successful way to get results with non-English-speaking foreigners is to have classes in the factories where they are employed. When given an opportunity to attend the factory classes, many workingmen and women gladly devote an hour to study after work is over, and some of the pupils make remarkable progress in a very short time.
>
> "Teachers of English to foreigners require special training in order to accomplish results. The personality of the teacher counts for much. She must be friendly and take a personal interest in her pupils so that they will be eager to learn and attend the class regularly. The lesson should consist of a conversation on ordinary topics related to their every-day life which will be of practical value to them; the reading matter to impart information, language work, and phonetics; signs such as the names of streets, exit, danger, etc., should be hung where the pupils will constantly see and become familiar with them. The simple lessons in civics should include something of the history of this country, its institutions, advantages, and responsibilities of citizenship; visits to public buildings and institutions should be encouraged, and pupils should have from four to six hours of instruction per week. When a class starts, I address the members, telling them the object in view and the advantage to them of learning English and citizenship. Four locals of the Bakers' Union, numbers 100, 87, 169, and 305, have organized classes composed of men who work at night and whose attendance is the only way possible for the men to learn the English language. The officers of these unions have tried in every way to impress upon their members how important it is for them to attend these classes, even at a sacrifice. The pupils are keenly interested in their work, devoted to their teachers, and make rapid progress. As a token of their loyalty, one class donated their strike settlement money, $500, to the Red Cross. One of these bakers, Henry Levine, a selective-service man at Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina, wrote the following letter (which is translated) to Mr. Abraham Goldblum on June 12:
>
> "'I regret that I neglected my education for several years and that I did not attend school. There is an old saying, "After

death we get wiser." The same thing you can say of me. Before my experience in camp I did not realize how very important it is to know the language of the country in which one finds himself. I realize too late the necessity for an education. I deplore very greatly that last summer when you urged me to attend school I refused because I hadn't the desire.' "

Employers, where the plan has been tried, become enthusiastic over the English classes. They find loyalty to the company goes hand in hand with loyalty to the country; and, in addition, a large amount of money is saved when employees can read: "Open at this end"; "Do not tear"; "Be careful to cut with scissors." Miss Elkus adds:

"I am hopeful that in the near future the heads of all large corporations will see that the factory classes are for their own advantage as well as for the advantage of their workers and will permit this great Americanization work to be started in their industries. Henry Ford was one of the far-sighted pioneers in this movement, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the United States Rubber Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, and others are teaching their employees English, civics, and citizenship. . . . . .

"Some of the foreign-born workers are not interested, and a few state that they do not care to learn English because they intend to return to the other side of the Atlantic after the war.

"It would be well if we could treat these employees the way Henry Ford does at his plant. The Ford course is not exactly optional. A man who declines to take it is laid off for a couple of weeks in order that he may have time to think it over. If, after further persuasion, he refuses to attend the classes, he is given an opportunity to find employment elsewhere. Mr. Ford's idea of education is to fit the foreigner to become a citizen and encourage him to do so. His English school provides courses in speaking, reading, and writing English, and in arithmetic, and his five compulsory courses, aided by his profit-sharing plan, are far more elaborate and paternalistic than our simple course in New York."

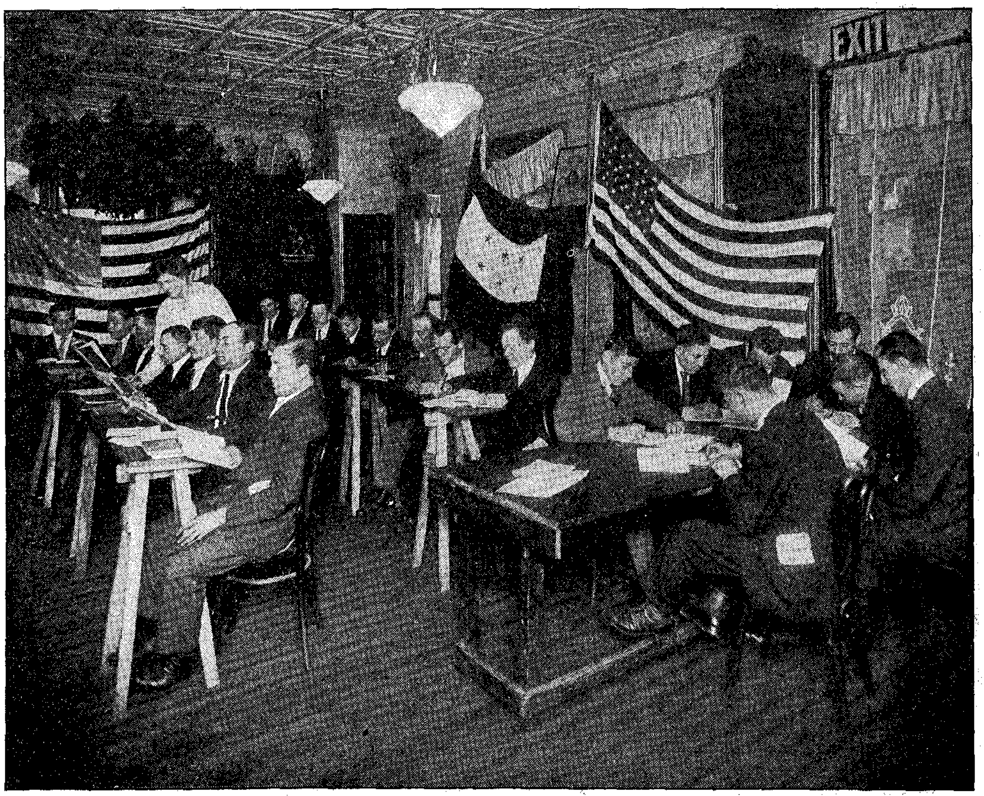
LINCOLN IN AMERICAN DRAMA—Lincoln dramas, made in America, have been more plentiful than has been supposed, only the greater part of them have not reached the dignity of stage presentation. Since our article in the issue of December 28, describing a recent English play which took Lincoln as its leading character, we have heard from a Lincoln collector, Mr. Judd Stewart, of Plainfield, N. J., that his library contains twelve plays in which President Lincoln is portrayed. He has been so courteous as to send us the titles and imprints and we pass them on to readers who may be curious about such things. They are:

"The Irrepressible Conflict," by S. D. Carpenter, of Madison, Wis., published in December, 1862, and supposedly includes "the principal acts in the life of Abraham the First." "The Administrative Telegraph; or, How It Is Done," *Metropolitan Record*, New York, 1863. "Lincolns Anfang, Glück und Ende," by Edward Renlom, Coburg, Germany, 1865. "The Play of Destiny," by Stephen W. Downey, New Creek, W. Va., 1867. "A National Drama" (in *The Beautiful World* for July, 1872). "The Tragedy of Abraham Lincoln," by an American Artist, Glasgow, Scotland, 1876. "Madam Surratt," by J. W. Rogers, Washington, D. C., 1879. "J. Wilkes Booth; or, The National Tragedy," by W. A. Luby, Kalamazoo, Mich., 1880. "The Tragedy of Abraham Lincoln," by S. Whitaker Grove, 1881. "Abraham Lincoln, a Historical Tragedy," by Col. J. W. Bryant, 1886. "Abraham Lincoln, a Drama," by F. S. Hereford (Schnaacke), Omaha, Neb. "Abraham Lincoln, a Historical Drama," by McKee Rankin and Archibald Forbes.

The last one has not been printed, Mr. Stewart tells us, and adds: "I obtained the manuscript from Mr. Rankin shortly before his death. It was presented in Louisville, Chicago, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Chestnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, all in September and October, 1892."

ROSTAND'S SATIRE OF WILLIAM

THE KAISER'S many miscarried preparations for triumphal entry upon the scene of expected victories is a theme that seems to have been the last to move the late French poet, Edmond Rostand. Unless the future reveals other posthumous work, we may take it that he went to his grave with a satirical song upon his lips; for nothing quite so mordant and scathing has been produced by the war as a poem entitled "William Mounts His Tower," appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris). The poem pictures the Kaiser and his faithful Boswell, Karl Rosner, on the night of July 14, ascending a tower to overlook the field where the last German offensive had been launched. It begins on a note of ridicule, the poet in his own behalf observing that when he is sad and bored he needs only to be told the story of William and the Tower to have his mood relieved by sardonic laughter. He then begins the description of the Emperor's ascent for the purpose of being present at what he confidently expects to be a glorious and final victory. Rostand's meter is loose and unrimed as the newer *vers libre* of to-day, and the version we attempt in translation follows willingly in his lead:



BAKERS IN THE AMERICANIZING CLASS.

Employers are "enthusiastic over the English classes," labor leaders urge their men to attend, and the workers "are keenly interested, devoted to their teachers, and make rapid progress."

He laughs. The order is given. Victory is in the air.
He breathes it.
Scenery of the fourth act. Stars. See Schiller.
No, see Shakespeare.

For always, in Shakespeare, to the blackest hero
There is a Clown attached.
The Clown is here: William has with him this evening
His biographer.

. . . .

William can not utter the idlest falsehood,
But hurry-scurry
It is thrown to all the winds of heaven
By this Pindarus.

Upon the hem of his master's garment he sits;
He takes notes . . .
But without rising, for fear his tongue might be
Too far from those boots.

After this bitter *mise-en-scène* the poet introduces the third of the *dramatis personæ*. This is the Prussian Eagle, perched with spread wings upon the Emperor's helmet, but not visible because hidden by the helmet-cover of gray cloth. Rostand apostrophizes him as the bird of Frederick and of Barbarossa, but now a captive and hooded beneath this gray housing.

Daily the bird speaks thus: "Sire, lift this cloth of gray.
Its folds stifle me!"
—"I will lift it to-morrow for my entry into Paris."
Thus four years passed.

. . . .

And this evening while afar in the fury of battle
Destiny is being forged,
They stand there upon the tower, the three of them, the Emperor,
The Clown, and the Eagle.

The Emperor says, draping his cloak about him, for the tableau
Is historic:
"I shall have Europe before she has crossed the water,
Their America!"

The Clown says: "I will write down these things, the beauty
Of this waiting!
O romantic tower! O Night! His majesty
Will be content!"

The Eagle says: "To-morrow evening! To-morrow evening they will let
My veil fall!
To-morrow evening I shall beat my wings at last beneath thy keystone,
Arc de l'êtoile!"

As the expected courier bringing news of victory fails to arrive, while the night wears on and the dawn begins to break, the Clown becomes garrulous and prattles words to the effect that Genghis Khan, Cambyses, Cyrus, and Napoleon are but dead leaves fluttering in the breeze, while William alone exists; but the Emperor is nervous and the thought crosses his mind that it might have been well to choose a somewhat lower tower, in case he is destined to be pilloried thereupon throughout the future by the ridicule of the world. But it is in the latter part of the poem describing the descent from the tower, after their hours of fruitless waiting, that Rostand rises to the heights of invective.

They descend. O Tower of France whereon their pride
Ascended to the stars,
Each of thy shadowed steps is one of the thresholds
Of their disasters!

O ancient twisting stairs, one feels
That thy spiral
Has borne them to the skies to cast them to the ground
With joy!

Several stanzas follow which show the dark thoughts beginning to flit through the Emperor's mind. He fears that the gilding is rubbing off Ludendorff and that the nails are dropping out of the Hindenburg statue.

The frightful group descends. The shadow sucks them in
Like an octopus.
This winding stair which holds them, which has them,
Which manages them,

Within this hollow tower where their lies reecho
Like a death-rattle,
Is their Destiny which twists beneath them, drawing them down
Into its spiral!

Infernal circle! A terror which changes into vertigo
The tormenting Eagle!
The Allies have brought to work against them Hugo,
Shakespeare, and Dante.

. . . .

The moment comes. It comes as every moment comes
Which one puts off.
It is in vain that they would fain go slower:
The stairway winds,

Winds like a screw . . . and now all haggard,
The wretches . . .
Will wish the stairway, winding like a screw,
Might pass into the earth.

A POET'S HORROR OF WAR

THE POETRY OF THE WAR rises "at two peaks" for Englishmen, says Mr. Braithwaite, of the Boston *Transcript*, and a further observation seems to imply that America's achievement in this particular field has shown no overtopping eminence. "One of these was the voice of Masefield, full of beautiful sorrow and quivering alarm singing in smothered emotion the verses of 'August, 1914'; the other is the sad, ironic, and tender idealistic voice of Siegfried Sassoon, first breaking upon our ears last year in the poems of 'The Old Huntsman, and Other Poems,' and again just now in the bitterer irony and sadder tenderness, the more passionate idealism for humanity to be saved from the shock and destruction of war." Other poets Mr. Braithwaite ranks merely as "low-lying foothills"—a judgment, it may be said, not concurred in by all contemporary British opinion on the status particularly of Mr. Sassoon. Now that the war is over, his verse, which is the bitterest indictment of war, may grow in reputation relieved of possible pacifistic imputations. Before the war Mr. Sassoon had hardly published a line, so Mr. Braithwaite avers on the authority of our visiting British poet, Mr. Robert Nichols. What he was is interesting in view of how he reacted to war, and these facts Mr. Nichols supplies:

"He spent his summers in the company of books, at the piano, on expeditions, and in playing tennis. During winter he hunted. Hunting was a greater passion with him than poetry. Much of his poetry celebrated the loveliness of the field as seen by the huntsman in the early morning light. It was what Mr. Nichols calls the poet's 'paradise' period. But when the war came he went into it, like all the young Englishmen of his class, with a crusading ardency. But it began to 'pain him.' Unlike Masefield, he was to be formed; and just as surely as peace formed Masefield's art, as his nature grew and developed through the struggles—and they were hard—against the irony of peace, so Sassoon's art and his nature grew and developed through the contact with the irony of war. Like Masefield again, humanity is the deepest mood in Sassoon, but it was a humanity that was pierced and broken by the most cruel and senseless activity ever engaged in by the human race. It made him bitter and satirical. But here is the paradox: the curious contradiction, if one so wishes to regard the suggestion, the bitterness and the irony, never for a moment diminished the possession of his idealism or dimmed in the slightest the glow of his mystical faith in the high aspirations of human nature. Think of this in one of whom Mr. Nichols says that the 'incubus of war is on him so that his days are shot with anguish and his nights with terror.' And 'how many lives had he not seen spilled apparently to no purpose? Did not the fact of war arch him in like a dirty, blood-red sky? He breaks out, almost like a madman, into imprecations, into vehement tirades, into sarcasms, ironies, the hellish laughters that arise from a heart that is not broken once for all but that is newly broken every day while the monster that devours the lives of the young continues its ravages.'"

So long as war is a possibility, we find Mr. Nichols saying in Sassoon's behalf, as well as in his own and also in behalf of most other English poets, that "man is little better than a savage and civilization the mere moments of rest between a succession of nightmares." It was to help end this horror that Sassoon and Nichols and others who felt like them continued to fight. Mr. Nichols, in the introduction to Sassoon's book, "Counter-Attack, and Other Poems," lately published, thus presents the man whose father is of Anglo-Jewish stock and his mother an Englishwoman:

"In appearance he is tall, big-boned, loosely built. He is clean-shaven, pale or with a flush; has a heavy jaw, wide mouth, with the upper lip slightly protruding and the curve of it very pronounced like that of a shriveled leaf (as I have noticed is common in many poets). His nose is aquiline, the nostrils being wide and heavily arched. This characteristic, and the fulness, depth, and heat of his dark eyes give him the air of a sullen falcon. He speaks slowly, enunciating the words as if they pained him, in a voice that has something of the troubled thickness apparent in the voices of those who emerge from a deep grief. . . . He is twenty-eight years old; was educated at Marlborough and Christ Church, Oxford; was a master of foxhounds and is a captain in the Royal Welsh Fusileers. Thrice he has fought in France and once in Palestine. Behind his name are set the letters of M. C., since he has won the military cross for an act of valor which went near to securing him a higher honor."

As a hater of the German system of militarism his protest, says Mr. Braithwaite, was not merely embodied in words, but in action:

"As a poet he rebelled idealistically in words against a human fallacy; as a man he endured all the physical dangers and discomfitures to overthrow a system which was the natural and inevitable fruit of that fallacy. From the 'paradise' of Mr. Nichols's appellation of his art he descended into a hell of a new vision, so terrible in its reality that it could but lead to the resurrection and ascension of a new spiritual transfiguration. So if these poems in 'Counter-Attack' stab the emotions with bitterness, if they flay the conceited piety of the sentimental, they do so on the poet's part with a deliberate intention and purpose. Tho the reader will wince before the shafts of this poet's unerring projection of truths, if he is a sensible and experienced reader he will realize with a deeper consciousness as he absorbs these truths, beneath the bitterness and irony, the sharp and merciless indictments, a tender and passionate, an illuminating and divine love of mankind. This characteristically is shown in a poem, 'Conscripts,' which Mr. Nichols tells us marks the changing point in the poet's career and appears in his earlier volume, 'The Old Huntsman,' but I quote it here as a prelude to the style and quality in 'Counter-Attack':

"Fall in, that awkward squad, and strike no more
  Attractive attitudes! Dress by the right!
The luminous rich colors that you wore
  Have changed to hueless khaki in the night.
Magic? What's magic got to do with you?
There's no such thing! Blood's red and skies are blue."

They gasped and sweated, marching up and down.
  I drilled them till they cursed my raucous shout.
Love chucked his lute away and dropt his crown.
  Rime got sore heels and wanted to fall out.
"Left, right! Press on your butts!" They looked at me
Reproachful; how I longed to set them free!

I gave them lectures on defense attack;
  They fidgeted and shuffled, yawned and sighed,
And boggled at my questions. Joy was slack,
  And Wisdom gnawed his fingers, gloomy-eyed.
Young Fancy—how I loved him all the while—
Stared at his note-book with a rueful smile.

Their training done, I shipped them all to France,
  Where most of those I'd loved too well got killed.
Rapture and pale Enchantment and Romance,
  And many a sickly, slender lord who'd filled
My soul long since with lutanies of sin,
Went home, because they couldn't stand the din.

But the kind, common ones that I despised
  (Hardly a man of them I'd count as friend),
What stubborn-hearted virtues they disguised!
  They stood and played the hero to the end,
Won gold and silver medals bright with bars,
And matched resplendent home with crowns and stars.

Mr. Braithwaite next quotes a poem called "The Dreamers," showing how the character of Mr. Sassoon's inspiration persists:

Soldiers are citizens of death's gray land,
  Drawing no dividend from time's to-morrows.
In the great hour of destiny they stand,
  Each with his feuds, and jealousies, and sorrows.

Soldiers are sworn to action; they must win
  Some flaming, fatal climax with their lives.
Soldiers are dreamers; when the guns begin
  They think of firelit homes, clean beds, and wives.

I see them in foul dugouts, gnawed by rats,
  And in the ruined trenches, lasht with rain,
Dreaming of things they did with balls and bats,
  And mocked by hopeless longings to regain
Bank-holidays, and picture shows, and spats,
  And going to the office in the rain.

"This direct, passionate, combative vision of the poet produces an art in such white heat of love, anger, and irony that it cools in the words of the poems themselves, often to a rough surface. Mr. Sassoon is too sincere, too willing to abide by his vision to smooth this surface down into the complacent niceties of expression."

A writer on Mr. Sassoon's verse in the radical London *New Age* thinks that the poet takes too much attention to himself, and his realistic descriptions are "merely repulsive" to the civilian world. Because—

"Mr. Sassoon does not know how to touch the only faculty in us which would serve his purpose—the faculty, namely, of imagination. A different method from his would be necessary. Finally, the medium of verse subtracts from, rather than adds to, the effect of Mr. Sassoon's descriptions. Such moods as prevail in him are unfitted for verse altogether. They are moods not of contemplation of past passion, but of experience of present passion. They need to be written, if written at all, in prose vignettes, or in free rhythm, or in Whitmanese. The careful forms of regular verse suggest the very contrary of the feeling attempted to be conveyed in them; it is as if Mr. Sassoon wrote verses in a delirium. That there is something suspect in this inconsistency may be taken for granted; and, indeed, we have the suspicion that before and after these personal experiences Mr. Sassoon is a very ordinary sort of person. He writes to-day of the politicians:

SIEGFRIED SASSOON, A REALIST IN THE WAR.

"*The incubus of war is on him so that his days are shot with anguish and his nights with terror.*"

And with my trusty bombers turned and went
To clear those Junkers out of Parliament.

But how will it be with him after the war? How was it with him before the war? 'Break of Day' is a poem that answers the second question. It is a description of the rich man's fox-hunting, written without the least suspicion of the casual relation between such pleasures and war.

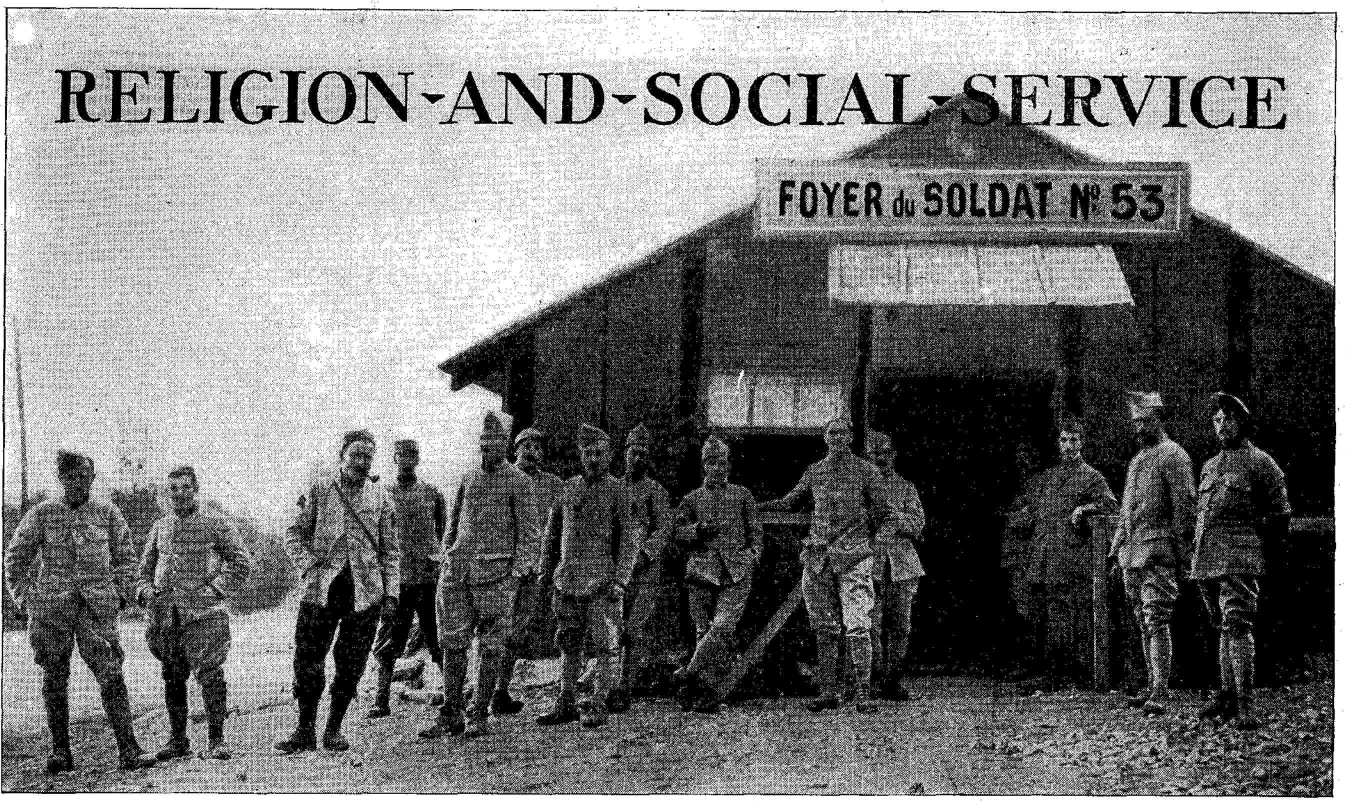
Hark! there's the horn; they're drawing the Big Wood.

Yes, and the world, too! 'October' also reveals Mr. Sassoon as naturally violent:

October's bellowing anger breaks and cleaves
The bronzed battalions of the stricken wood.

Such violence is necessarily brief; and we can expect Mr. Sassoon's next volume to revert to the pleasures of the English country gentleman, Tory and mild."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE



A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE Y. M. C. A. IDEA.

Foyers du Soldat like this will be continued, and thousands of new ones built, under the "Y" and the French Government.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRAISE FOR THE "Y"

ALTHO THE Y. M. C. A. is "still facing attacks which are likely to prove more harmful," even in the opinion of one of its gentler critics, "than its baptism of fire at the front," its defenders and general measures of preparedness are increasing to such an extent that one of its American leaders expects "a complete revisal of public opinion in the near future." The decision of the French Government to continue and increase the "Y" huts in France is pointed to as an indorsement more substantail than words or even medals of honor. Prof. Burges Johnson, of Vassar College, returning from a prolonged tour of the front, backs up this French judgment with a broadside in favor of the work the organization has been doing, and against its detractors. The French indorsement is contained in a cable from Paris, which announces that "every corner of France is to have its *foyer du soldat.*" The French War Office is sending post-card inquiries to 200,000 villages asking the authorities of each community questions as to the advisability of establishing a *foyer*, and the community's willingness to cooperate. Under the general plan the communities, with governmental assistance, will provide the land and labor necessary for the buildings, the *foyers du soldat* supplying the materials. The Y. M. C. A. will open each center, adds the report, and maintain it until the community is ready to take it over. "France, realizing that she needs to make her depleted man-power count for all it is worth, has been imprest by the work the Y. M. C. A. is doing abroad, and is adopting our methods wholesale," commented a New York official of the organization. "I don't know how we could have received a more sweeping indorsement."

Less sweeping, but no less vigorous, is the indorsement which Professor Johnson publishes in the New York *Times*. His broadside is especially directed against the long and detailed criticism recently cabled over by the American war-correspondent, Edwin L. James, and summarized in these pages last week. The reply of John R. Mott, international head of the organization, to these charges seemed "merely mildly protesting," objects Professor Johnson, and he explains the information on which he delivers a protest not quite so mild:

> "It was my good fortune to spend two months in the 'Y' uniform with the American troops at the actual front. I was not a secretary assigned to a canteen or unit, but went from point to point, seeing the 'Y' men at work, helping if I could in the short time I was with each one, and so getting an insight into their activities; and since I was not an official inspecting the work, but merely an 'entertainer,' I am confident that what I saw was natural, every-day behavior. I went from Pont-à-Mousson to Alsace, from division to division, and then joined a field hospital in the Second Division for the St. Mihiel drive; then up to a point near Châlons, preliminary to the final drive of the war. Incidentally, I was not a 'Y. M. C. A. man' before going over."

All of the criticism that he heard, says Professor Johnson, fell into two groups. "It was either due to the unsuitable personality of an individual or it was an attack upon methods of canteen work." Taking up criticism of the canteen, which, he admits, was often bitter, he cites a "typical" instance:

> "When the 'Y' warehouse for the Second Division was at Toul there had been a prolonged shortage of chocolate. Finally several boxes were received and divided *pro rata* among the secretaries in the field. The secretary with a battalion of the 6th Marines got his proportion; the secretary with an engineers' outfit got a smaller supply. They planned to make it go as far as possible by limiting each purchaser to half a cake. The boys always understood these limitations and cooperated helpfully. But imagine the engineers' secretary, with his canteen near the front, suddenly raided by a crowd of tired, muddy, hungry marines, begging for chocolate, and too tired to hunt their own canteen. The secretary could only say: 'Here is all the chocolate that I've got, and it's meant for the engineers.' I can imagine the marines turning away disappointed or angry, and saying: 'What is the "Y" for? Is it for the Army, or just for the engineers?' Or, supposing the secretary decided to let his supplies go to the first comers. Then along came the engineers to whom he was assigned. They knew him. He was acquainted with most of them personally. 'I am sorry,' he says, 'but I gave all my chocolate to the marines, altho they had a secretary, with their share of the supplies, somewhere in the neighborhood.' Whichever way the secretary acted a lot of boys were sure to feel aggrieved."

Why didn't situations like this, with resultant criticism, arise in the other welfare organizations, the Salvation Army, for instance? Because, answers Professor Johnson, the Salvation Army, "splendidly effective tho it was, honored by every one who dealt with its representatives in the field, was infinitely smaller in size and in obligation:

"Its representatives were not assigned to different units.—If a boy got a doughnut and a helpful word, he was grateful. If he did not get the doughnut or did not see a Salvation Army man, he had no possible or fancied grievance."

'A DEFENDER OF THE "Y."

Professor Burges Johnson, of Vassar, who traversed much of the Western Front as an "entertainer," and found the Y. M. C. A. workers "wholly self-sacrificing, absolutely devoted."

Statements as to "profiteering" and undue cost are not worth answering, objects this writer, because "any one honestly desirous of knowing the truth" can find it in the army reports. The budget of expenditures of the "Y" was subjected to official investigations by "some one appointed by General Pershing as well as by the War Department."

As to criticism of personnel, Professor Johnson gives it as his experience that "about one man in thirty I met who were dealing directly with soldiers seemed to me not well suited to their tasks." He comments:

"It seemed remarkable that the percentage was not greater in an organization suddenly expanding from rather narrow beginnings to meet this great emergency. Even the Army, expanding with the same rapidity, found itself with many officers in the field unfit to command men; not subject to definite charges, you understand, but just unfit to command. The Army is fully *militarized. It can take a man out of* the field where his unadaptability endangers lives and send him away without explanation on any sort of assignment which 'saves his face'; and the Army, with its splendid efficiency, was carrying on that sifting process all the time. So was the 'Y,' but it could not do it so speedily. The man of bad moral standards, such as any one of the three recently discovered and convicted, was a comparatively easy problem. All it needed was a little evidence, sufficient to prove the unfitness, and home or to prison he went. But I honestly believe that the worst charges to be brought against a 'Y' secretary in the field were lack of humor and lack of tact, and unfortunately you can not jail a man for either of them."

As in the Army, so in the "Y," the writer points out, the man who did his work efficiently, who lived up to the traditions of the service, aroused no comment. It was "the square peg in the round hole, the secretary who developed a streak of yellow under some severe test, or, perhaps, worst of all, the man who was bound to save souls in his own narrow way," who aroused comment and "brought against the whole organization charges which pertained to his personality alone." In summing up, says Professor Johnson:

"The dominant impression remaining in my mind is of a body of men and women wholly self-sacrificing, absolutely devoted, adapting themselves surprizingly well to multifarious tasks, with an occasional misfit so greatly in the minority as not to affect the picture, even tho he has been able to stir up a noise vastly out of proportion to his importance."

THE TRENCHES AGAINST THE CHURCH

TRIED IN THE TRENCHES and found wanting is the judgment which a thoughtful New York preacher, whose words have carried far, declares against religion as commonly practised to-day in America, and he considers it a "glorious, ominous fact" that some millions of our soldiers are returning with no great love for that conventional religion in their hearts. Selfishness, pettiness, and false social distinctions are some of the specific counts on which rests this judgment as delivered by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, a Baptist clergyman recently chosen preacher of the "Old First" Presbyterian Church, of New York City. The reaction of fighting men to conventional religion furnishes him with a vantage-point from which he maps out and condemns the underlying "negative" attitude of American churches, out of which proceed the specific evils which he denounces. "The church may well desire to know what these soldiers are thinking," he writes in *The Atlantic Monthly*, and justifies the reliance which he places on their judgment:

"Of all the men of our generation I would choose to know what they think about God, and the institutions that are supposed to represent him, and the people who are accustomed to proclaim him. I would choose them, not simply because they are the epitome of our American manhood at its best, but because this experience of war, in spite of the self-limitation which it imposes, has been an apocalypse to every sensitive man who has gone into it. Non-essentials inevitably fall away: the conventional trappings and drapery of life are torn asunder; men, freed from traditional bias, look first-hand at the grim, elemental facts of life. They are not going through this mingled hell of agony and heaven of devotion without growing wise."

But with all this appreciation of the soldier as a religious critic, the writer adopts anything but a "plaster-saint" view of those men whom, as he says, necessity forces to "toughen their spirits against the impact of life, and be as thoughtless as they can." They leave a part of their souls behind when they go into the trenches, true, and the part of their souls, probably, that is most interested in religion; but this very spiritual stripping for action makes them more "impatient of sham, intolerant of ineffective words, sick of narrowness and bigotry and of pretensions that are full of wind." Already, one chaplain is quoted as reporting: "Our boys look upon the folk at home as children in experience by comparison with them. They went out boys. They will come back like the Judgment Day."

So it is not the fact that "war is brutalizing," Dr. Fosdick decides, that has "widened the gulf between man and the Church." He finds a better answer in some things in the Church's life on which the hostility of the soldier falls, and is excusable for falling:

> "For one thing, how intolerable to those who have caught the devotion of the Army is a certain habitual selfishness in the churches' appeal to men! If in France to-day, in speaking to the soldiers, any one suggests that perhaps they soon will die, that if they do they may go to hell unless they are 'prepared,' and that therefore they had better believe something religious to avoid the sad contingency, that man incontinently shuts up, or else he leaves France, or, more probably, he does both. The soldiers will not listen to him; the Army will not tolerate him. The reason is not simply that playing on morbid fears is an assault on the Army's morale: a deeper reason makes this all-too-familiar appeal of the churches unendurable. There is a fundamental antipathy between such talk and the spirit in which the whole Army is living. The former is thoroughly self-centered. The latter is gloriously self-forgetful. . . . . .
>
> "Come to God that you may be safe—will that do? Come to God, for there is in his hands solace for believers—will that do? 'Far more important than your work in France is the preparation of your souls to meet the Lord, who speedily will return'—words used by a preacher to troops on an American transport. Will that do? Will any mean, self-centered motive do?
>
> "Let no one suppose that soldiers are blind to this contrast between selfish religion and the spirit of the Army. One of the British chaplains quotes from an English officer an opinion the full import of which no modern churchman can afford to miss: 'The reason I don't like religion, *padre*, is that it's such a selfish thing. It simply threatens sinners with hell and promises comforts to the good.'
>
> "Now, religion can afford to be called many names; but in this generation of splendid self-sacrifice, for religion to be called 'a selfish thing' is to condemn it to irretrievable perdition."

There will be many who will object to this military criticism as unjust, Dr. Fosdick admits, but as he recalls "a long and intimate association with the churches," he is inclined to agree with it. He charges that "the churches for generations have been urging upon us an individualistic and self-centered gospel":

> "We have been continuously supplied, in hymns, in liturgies, in sermons, with Jonathan Edwards's dominant ideal, 'I make seeking my salvation the main business of my life.' Even when this self-regarding motive has not been centered on a *post-mortem* heaven, it has been centered quite as selfishly on this present life. God, a gigantic policeman, forever clubbing those who break his traffic regulations, and feeding with goodies from his ample pockets those who mind his word, so that one had better keep upon his kindly side—H. G. Wells is not the only one who was brought up in the churches on that kind of deity. It was a senior chaplain who, returning from the front, wrote of our religious thinking: 'It has descended through a steady gradation of selfish prayers and antisocial hymns, till it reaches its final degradation in that definitely and shamelessly unchristian chorus, which was recently so popular in revivalist meetings—
>
> That will be glory—glory for me.
>
> "Against the background of the millions of self-forgetful men who fought in France, how dark this record looks!"

To gather up the noblest spirits that humanity has to offer, "to be the cooperative unit where those who fight for the highest against the lowest may take their stand—this is the only use of the Church!" cries Dr. Fosdick, and confesses that the failure of the Church among our soldiers, "the very salt of the earth," is the "point of the sting" which has driven him, "a lover of the churches, out of his silence into this agonized complaint." Unworthy in the selfishness of its appeal, the pettiness of sectarian emphasis, the negativeness of its ethics, the undemocratic quality of its fellowship, the only hope for most modern churches is the adoption of "a type of Christianity that it is worth the real man's while to accept."

In his brief summing up of what this "type of Christianity" must stand for, Dr. Fosdick agrees on broad lines with the recommendations set forth by an investigating committee of the Anglican Church, and summarized in these pages last week. He offers these suggestions for a church-ideal fit for our present needs:

> "Let the churches proclaim social aims worth fighting for, not a mere selfish gospel of safety; let them lift up the central faiths of the Christian life, with the fringes hanging how they will; let them make ethical negations only the shadows cast by the great light of positive ideals; let them practise as well as preach fraternity; and, doing these things, let them draw together in one common cause, because they have learned how much they all agree and how insignificantly they differ! They need not fear the return of the Army if they will do that."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE NEED OF CHURCHES—Theodore Roosevelt's "profound convictions in regard to the essential need of the presence and influence of churches in every community" are recalled by the New York *Sun*, which comments on his "broad toleration" in accepting Catholic and Protestant churches, Ethical Culture societies, and Positivist groups as alike worthy of praise, and each best suited to a particular social condition. This tolerance, so broad as to be suggestive of Kipling's famous religious dictum, "Religions are like horses, each kind best in its own country," is forcibly exprest in the course of Mr. Roosevelt's narrative of his journey through the Brazilian wilderness. There he wrote:

> "A very short experience of communities where there is no church ought to convince the most heterodox of the absolute need of a church. I earnestly wish that there could be such an increase in the personnel and equipment of the Catholic Church in South America as to permit the establishment of one good and earnest priest in every village or little community in the far interior. Nor is there any inconsistency between this wish and the further wish that there could be a marked extension and development of the native Protestant churches, such as I saw established here and there in Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, and of the Young Men's Christian Associations. The bulk of these good people who profess religion will continue to be Catholics, but the spiritual needs of a more or less considerable minority will best be met by the establishment of Protestant churches, or in places even of a Positivist Church or Ethical Culture Society. Not only is the establishment of such churches a good thing for the body politic as a whole, but a good thing for the Catholic Church itself; for their presence is a constant spur to activity and clean and honorable conduct and a constant reflection on sloth and moral laxity."

SLACKERS IN WAR PROVE SLACKERS IN MARRIAGE—A Chicago judge is authority for the statement that the slacker marriages of the first days of the war constitute the grist of the divorce-mills to-day. "This only makes clear the fulfilment of a prophecy," in the opinion of the Salt Lake *Herald*, which tartly comments:

> "Humorists have made much of comparisons of war and the marriage state, often overdrawing the picture, but occasionally seasoning it with the salt of truth. What the entertainers have said in jest is based on fact, and is bound to command solemn respect as the pathetic side is revealed in the divorce courts.
>
> "The deluded look upon marriage as the cure of the ills of discontent, forgetting the essential qualities of a happy union. The man without the courage to face war does not possess the character of a good husband. In hiding behind a petticoat to avoid conflict, he has merely buried his head in the sand. Time is relentless, and sooner or later must present problems even more complex than the original enigma.
>
> "Being without the courage to face war, he lacks the stamina to face the trials and tribulations of mutual misfortunes. As a husband he is no more stable than he was as a warrior, and he solves his problems by running away from them. A coward at heart, he deserts a holy union in selfish protection.
>
> "The wreckage of the matrimonial craft of the first days of war can serve only as a beacon-light to the coming generations. The man who won't fight for his country won't fight for his wife and family. He is to be discovered before misplaced confidence becomes a lasting regret. It is not entirely a masculine problem, because the girl who marries to quit work too often finds her hours increased and her pay reduced. Divorces fail to solve these problems, for they only ease burdens where there should be no burdens."

"I'm Bronco Bill! My strength and skill
To ox-tail soup are due.
This daring feat secures that treat
And gains the end in view."

For strength and energy

Now is the time you need to be at your best

These trying winter days call for every ounce of vitality you possess to carry you safely through. They call for the most careful living—regular hours, proper exercise and, above all, the most nourishing diet. Once a day, at least—and *every* day—the whole family should have the benefit of a wholesome soup served at the home table. No other food can properly take its place. Begin today's dinner or supper with

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For this soup we use selected Government inspected ox-joints, from which we make an exceptionally rich and invigorating stock. With this we blend a fine whole-tomato puree, diced yellow turnips and tender carrots, celery, parsley, plenty of barley, a slight touch of leek and onion, besides delicate spices and appropriate flavoring. We add also freshly cooked sliced joints which have not been used for stock—meaty, marrowy and substantial.

Here is just the dish to give new strength to tired workers after the daily grind, to put extra vim into the hard-studying, hard-playing youngsters, and to supply you, the busy housewife, with the simple easily digested nourishment which no one needs more than you.

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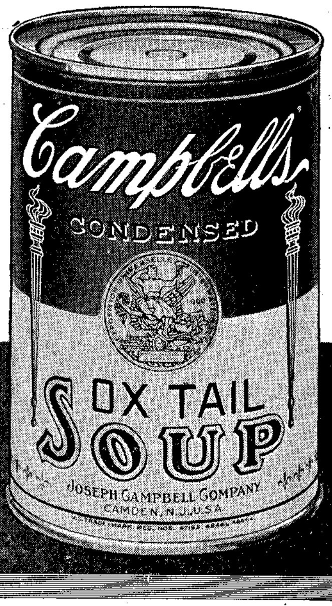

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

A NEW poetry magazine has made its appearance, sponsored by the Harvard Poetry Society and published at Cambridge. It is entitled "Youth: Poetry of To-day" and gives its *raison d'être* thus: "Youth has eternally been a symbol of vitality and growth; we hope that in the title of this magazine it will symbolize the vitality of modern poetry, its springing from the past, its capacity for growth into new and equally great futures. We wish it to express our belief in the present period, a period as yet unmellowed by age, but worthy of taking its place in the long cycle of poetic development." Its unique feature is that it has associate editors at various colleges in this country and abroad. The two issues already published contain work by poets of recognized standing as well as by younger writers. John Gould Fletcher, Prof. John Erskine, Katharine Lee Bates, and Grace Hazard Conkling are among its editors. Here is a graceful fancy which appears in the second issue:

A PICTURE

By Edward M. James

See, I have placed you where the last faint light,
Ere the green western skies fade into night,
Shall linger in your eyes.
The pleasant night-wind seems to stroke your hair,
Gently, so gently, with a touch as fair
And smooth as satin, old-world ivories.

Shadows and deeper shadows, yet you smile
Up at me through the dusk; a little while
And you will go, too soon,
Into the dark, and that dim bank of trees
Be silhouettes, like old-time memories,
Across the fields, against the rising moon.

Contemporary Verse (Philadelphia) can always be depended upon for some satisfying lyrics. From the current number we quote:

FLAMES

By Mary Aldis

The summer is gone with its glad desire,
The year is dying; its days are told;
I sit alone by the winter's fire,
I, too, am old.

I take dim words from a hidden shrine
And I lay them upon the flame—
Old words of love that were mine, only mine,
When they came.

The fire of winter leaps to burn
Those happy words of long ago,
And none but the flames shall ever learn
What I know.

Here are two others from the same source on the unfailing answer to the need of the soul:

ADVENT

By Virginia Woodward Cloud

Harken, my heart—did some one knock?
The night is wrought of bitter wind;
Why does a star contrive to mock
Eyes that to stars are blind?

Listen, my soul—did some one speak?
—Is there no dwelling-place save mine?
The way unto my door is bleak;
O'er it a thorny vine.

Oh, shouldst Thou seek Thy room again,
Bid me not feast, make glad, rejoice—
Touch not the chord of bliss or pain—
Come with Thy still, small Voice!

THE DAY YOU WENT

By Beatrice W. Ravenel

The day you went my world was done.
There came no comfort from the sun
Nor from the love of life that lurks
In sunlight, nor from all the works
Of faith and old philosophy,—
Till one young rose leaned down to me
And shot my brooding like a wing;
The most foolhardy, gallant thing
In all this rocking world, conceived
Of morning dew . . . and I believed!
It bannered upward from the sod
The visible defense of God.

And an appreciation of the strength that bears up under the inevitable burden of human sorrow:

GOD'S PITY

By Louise Driscoll

God pity all the brave who go
The common way, and wear
No ribboned medals on their breasts,
No laurels on their hair.

God pity all the lonely folk
With griefs they do not tell,
Women waking in the night,
And men dissembling well.

In common courage of the street
The crusht grape is the wine,
Wheat in the mill is daily bread
And given for a sign.

And who but God shall pity them
Who go so quietly,
And smile upon us when we meet,
And greet us pleasantly?

The Lyric has this song of pilgrimage:

THE KHAN

By Clinton Scollard

Pilgrim in Life's caravan,
I have paused at many a khan
In my wanderings up and down
Verdant ways and deserts brown.

But I know upon a day,
When or where I can not say,
Into one khan's narrow door
I shall pass to come no more!

This characterization of some "beloved vagabond" by the Canadian novelist is quoted from an anthology entitled "Songs of Men," compiled by Robert Frothingham (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston):

A VAGRANT'S EPITAPH

By Theodore G. Roberts

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
Love could not keep him, Duty forged no chain.
The wide seas and the mountains called to him,
And gray dawns saw his camp-fires in the rain.

Sweet hands might tremble! Ay, but he must go.
Revel might hold him for a little space,
But, turning past the laughter and the lamps,
His eyes must ever catch the luring face.

Dear eyes might question! Yea, and melt again!
Rare lips, a-quiver, silently implore;
But ever must he turn his furtive head
And hear the other summons at the door.

Change was his mistress, Chance his counselor.
The dark pines knew his whistle up the trail.
Why tarries he to-day? And yesternight
Adventure lit her stars without avail!

Here is a domestic piece by Louis Untermeyer taken from Mr. Braithwaite's "Anthology of Magazine Verse" (Small, Maynard & Co., Boston).

PRAYER FOR A NEW HOUSE

By Louis Untermeyer

May nothing evil cross this door,
And may ill-fortune never pry
About these windows; may the roar
And rains go by.

Strengthened by faith, these rafters will
Withstand the battering of the storm;
This hearth, tho all the world grow chill,
Will keep us warm.

Peace shall walk softly through these rooms,
Touching our lips with holy wine,
Till every casual corner blooms
Into a shrine.

Laughter shall drown the raucous shout;
And, tho these sheltering walls are thin,
May they be strong to keep hate out
And hold love in.

Here is a humorous whimsy originally published in *The Bellman*, but now quoted from the Anthology:

WARNING

By Margaret Widdemer

As long as you never marry me, and I never marry you,
There's nothing on earth that we can not say and nothing we can not do—
The flames lift up from our blowing hair, the leaves flash under our feet
When once in a year or a score of years our hands and our laughters meet!

For east and west through a sorry world we pass with our joy to sell,
And they that buy of our song and jest, they praise us that we do well,
But few can sell us the mirth they buy, and few be that know a song,
And for all of the praise of the kindly folk, their speeches are over-long!

But two of a trade, one always hears, might get in each other's way,
And you might be wanting to sing, God wot, when I desired to play.
(Oh, it's rather a danger with folks like us and our sparks that are flying free)
But I never, never must marry you, and you never must marry me!

But when we take breath from songs at last, to be what the rest call dead,
They'll sigh, "Ah, noble the songs they made, and noble the jests they said!"
And they will inscribe on our monuments regret that our day is done—
But we will be off in an excellent place, and having most excellent fun—

Oh, very proud from a golden cloud you'll stride in your crown and wings,
Till you hear my little earthly laugh from behind my gold harp-strings;
And you'll lay your gemmed theorbo down on the nearest star or moon,
And carry me off on a comet's back for a long, wild afternoon;

And while we're lashing the comet up till it misses St. Michael's Way,
And laugh to think how the seraphs blink, and what the good saints will say,
We'll heave a little sigh of content—or a wistful one, maybe—
To know that I never can marry you, and you never can marry me!

When your hair falls out

YOUR hair does not fall out from choice, be assured. But your neglect, nine times out of ten, is what decides the question.

You had better decide now to *stop* neglect. Of course, neither Packer's Tar Soap nor anything else will restore hair where the roots have been destroyed. But "Packer's" will do much to persuade the hair you *have* got, to stay by you.

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RECONSTRUCTION-PROBLEMS

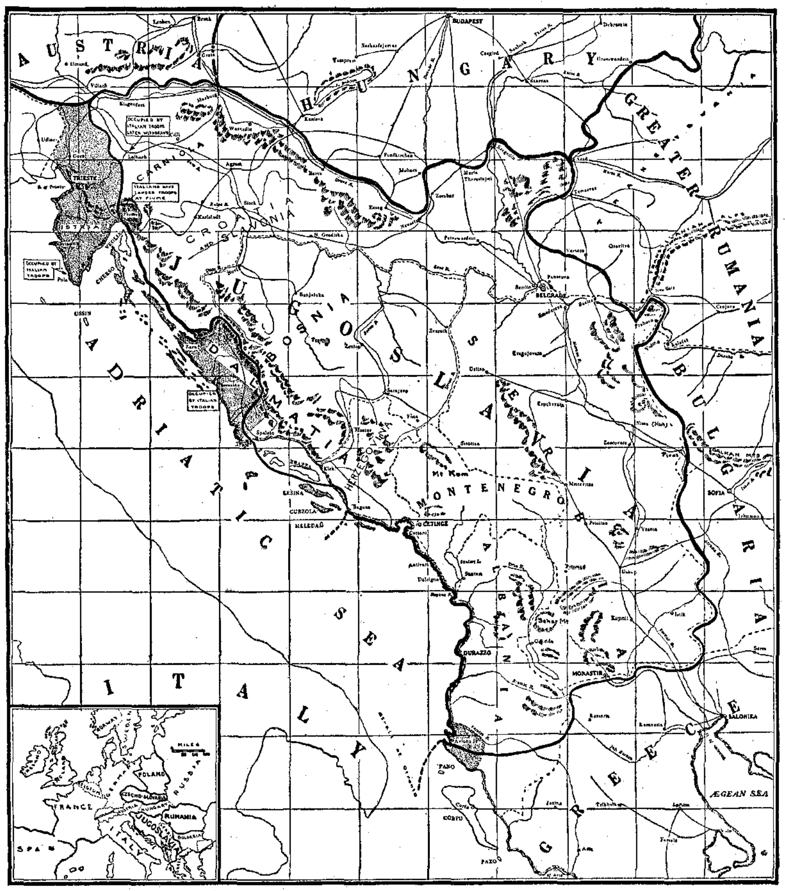
"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for High School Use*

JUGO-SLAVIA

WHO THE JUGO-SLAVS ARE—They are the Southern Slavs and consist of *three branches* of the *same race* and of *almost* the *same language*, and they are to be noted and remembered as the *Servians*, the *Croats*, and the *Slovenes*. The Jugo-Slav *Provisional Government*, known as the National Council, has its seat at Zagreb (in German, Agram), which is situated northeast of Fiume, in Croatia and Slavonia. Its authority is recognized by all the Jugo-Slav provinces of the former Hapsburg Monarchy. At Serajevo and Ljubljana (in German, Laibach) there are provisional Bosnian and Slovene governments, we learn from *The New Europe* (London, November 21, 1918), which work under the supreme control of the Zagreb Council. The representation of Dalmatia and Istria is merged in that of the Triune Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia-Dalmatia. This well-informed political weekly records the *Declaration of the New Jugo-Slav Government* which "may in some respects be regarded as superseding or completing" the *Declaration of Corfu* of 1917. From the new Declaration, which represents the whole Jugo-Slav nation, we quote in part:

"The common effort of the Allies and the United States of North America, as well as the strength of the Servians, Croats, and Slovenes, have, both on the battle-field and on the sea, broken down the brutal barriers which were preventing the union of our people. The representatives of the Royal Government of Servia and of the parliamentary groups of the Skupshtina, the representatives of the National Council of Zagreb, and the representatives of the Jugo-Slav Committee of London who have met at Geneva, the city of liberty, are happy to be able to proclaim, solemnly and unanimously, to the entire world *their union in one state, formed of Servians, Croats, and Slovenes.* The people of Montenegro, to whom we extend our hand in brotherly love, will certainly not hesitate to welcome this act, which realizes their highest ideals. By this act the new state appears and stands from to-day as an *indivisible state-unit and as a member of the Society of Free Nations.* The former frontiers no longer exist.

"In all manifestations abroad this state-unit will be represented by the *common Ministry of Servians, Croats, and Slovenes,* by the intermediary of organs specially created for this end and in the same spirit. The public has already been notified of the formation of this Government. We shall ultimately make known the sphere of action of this Government, for its *unanimity in all questions regarding aims and methods* has already prepared the way for the general labors of the new state.



AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
GREATER RUMANIA
BUDAPEST
Graz
Villach
Klagenfurt
Laibach
OCCUPIED BY ITALIAN TROOPS LATER WITHDRAWN
ITALIANS HAVE LANDED TROOPS AT FIUME
TRIESTE
ISTRIA
OCCUPIED BY ITALIAN TROOPS
Pola
CHERSO
CARNIOLA
Agram
CROATIA AND SLAVONIA
JUGOSLAVIA
BOSNIA
Banjaluka
Serajevo
DALMATIA
Zara
Spalato
HERZEGOVINA
Mostar
BRAZZA
LESINA
CURZOLA
MELEDA
Ragusa
Cattaro
CETINJE
Mt Kom
MONTENEGRO
SERBIA
BELGRADE
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ALBANIA
DURAZZO
Ochrida
MONASTIR
Avlona
SALONIKA
GREECE
CORFU
BULGARIA
SOFIA
Balkan Mts
ÆGEAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALY
Temesvar
Zombor
FRANCE
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RUSSIA
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
RUMANIA
JUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
ITALY
MILES

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JUGO-SLAVIA.

Three small sections of this map are shaded to indicate three stretches of territory which both Italy and Jugo-Slavia have laid claim to. The most northerly one lies at the head of the Adriatic Sea and includes Istria and two important seacoast cities, Trieste and Fiume. Proceeding down the eastern coast of the Adriatic, various islands, it will be noted, are shaded; also a large section of Dalmatia extending from Zara to Trau and as far inland as the Dinaric Alps. Further south in the Strait of Otranto the third shaded section of territory includes Avlona.

"The Government of the Kingdom of Servia and the National Council of Zagreb will, each one in its sphere of judicial interior and territorial matters, continue to direct such administration as exists until the Great National Assembly of Servians, Croats, and Slovenes (the Constituent) shall be elected by all citizens by means of *direct and secret universal suffrage* and until the constitution shall have definitely settled the state organization. The life of the entire state will be based on this constitution, which will be the *source and refuge of all power and rights* and which will have to organize, in a democratic spirit, *all functions of state life.*

"The frontiers between this state and the neighboring states will be traced according to the *principles of nationality*, at the same time respecting the *right of free determination* of each people. The unchangeable faith and confidence of our people in its right and in the principle of justice, proclaimed by our Allies and accepted by the universal conscience of the civilized world, are *sufficient guaranties for this settlement.*

"Servians, Croats, and Slovenes!

"Our secular dream has to-day been realized. We are united in liberty. Let us *glorify the great days of national fortune* and joy and let us maintain order. Where there is no order there is no state!

"It is only a strong state which can accomplish at the right time those tasks which insure the well-being of the citizens, and which can accomplish its social duties and its mission by concerning itself for the general progress of society, the protection of the weak, of wrecked households, and of disabled soldiers.

"Let us *respect the memory* of all those who fell fighting for the realization of our *national and human ideal.* Let us do respectful homage to the historic exploits of our army, and transmit to future generations our grateful sentiments toward *our noble Allies with whom we share the victory.*

"Jugo-Slavs!

"May our beloved country live in honor and glory amid the other peoples!

"The President of the National Council at Zagreb,
Dr. Anton Korošec.
"The Prime Minister of Servia,
Nicholas P. Pašić.
"The President of the Jugo-Slav Committee in London,
Dr. Ante Trumbić."

By official Jugo-Slav representatives in this country, also, we are assured that the Jugo-Slav peoples will present *a united front at the Peace Conference.* As to the form of government

Jugo-Slavia will have, that is a matter for internal decision. Having a dynasty, Servia inclines to retain it, but in other sections of Jugo-Slavia, we are told, the *tendency is toward government of a republic.*

It is promised that the settlement of the Jugo-Slavic problem will end definitely the *Balkan unrest and tangle*, whence sprang several minor wars, and in 1914, with the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria at Serajevo, on June 28, the *long-predicted European War* that has reddened with blood vast territories of Europe and the seven seas of the world.

THE JUGO-SLAV STATE—If the Jugo-Slavs achieve their aspirations they will have a state of about the *same area as Italy.* The boundaries would measure about *100,000 square miles* with a *population of 12,000,000*, we read in an Associated Press dispatch from London, which quotes Dr. Ante Trumbić, president of the Jugo-Slav Committee, as saying:

> "Our state should comprise the territory bounded on the *east by Bulgaria and Roumania, on the north by Hungary, on the west by the Adriatic, on the northwest by German Austria, and on the south by Greece and Albania.*
>
> "I can not say what place we should make our capital, nor the kind of government we are likely to establish. When we are liberated, there will be a Constituent Assembly, which will settle everything in regard to government and administration.
>
> "*Our industries are in an embryonic stage.* We have not been able to develop them, because our oppressors have always tried to concentrate our industries in their hands. They have exploited our land by taking the raw materials. Our country is *rich in agricultural products, wood, iron, copper, aluminum, and coal.* The Austrians took our wood from Bosnia and Croatia, and gave us nothing for it. The wood, known in commerce as Austrian oak, all comes from Croatia.
>
> "We came under the *Austrian yoke as far back as 1527*, when the Croatians chose the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand I. for their king. They expected great help from him in expelling the Turks, who had already conquered Servia, Bosnia, and part of Croatia. The Croatians were to remain a fully autonomous people. In course of time the Austrians almost supprest our autonomy. In 1908 they broke their agreement by making our country an integral part of their territory, and this nearly caused a European war."

THE BALKAN PENINSULA—The greatest geographical authorities, we learn from a pamphlet on the Jugo-Slav-Italian question by Dr. Joseph Goricar (Jugo-Slav Information Bureau, New York), have adjudged the Balkan Peninsula as extending from the mountain-crests of the Julian Alps east of the Soca (Isonzo) River to the mouth of the Danube and embracing all the territory between the Adriatic and the Black Sea, bounded on the north by the River Drave and the Danube. According to the census of December 31, 1910, we read, the lands which Italy claims as "*Italia Irredenta*," or "unredeemed Italy," on the eastern shores of the Adriatic Sea, are *overwhelmingly Jugo-Slav* with the exception of the so-called "littoral." But even in the "littoral," which comprises the counties of Gorica-Gradiska, Trieste, and Istria, there are 437,835 Jugo-Slavs as against an Italian population of 356,495. Dr. Goricar adds:

> "Specifying the above figures, we find there are in the counties of Gorica-Gradiska 154,750 Jugo-Slavs as opposed to 90,119 Italians.
>
> "In Istria, there are 220,232 Jugo-Slavs as against an Italian population of 145,525.
>
> "In Trieste there are 60,074 Jugo-Slavs as against an Italian majority of 118,959.
>
> "In the city of Gorica there are 10,792 Slovenes as against 14,812 Italians.
>
> "The Austro-Hungarian census *does not take account of the mother-tongue* or *native tongue*, but makes its calculations only on the basis of the 'language of daily intercourse.' Every census is, therefore, calculated to underrate the Slovenes. The Austrian ballot, which is the most modern voting system in existence, is *a most striking proof of the above contention*, correcting the figures in favor of the Slovenes both in Gorica and Trieste.
>
> "In the province of Carinthia, whose southern port is Slovene, there are no Italians.
>
> "In Carniola there were only 369 Italians as against a Slovene population of 490,978.
>
> "In Croatia, only the town of Rieka (Fiume) has, according to the same census, an Italian population of 28,678 as against a Croatian population of 18,128; these figures have been compiled by the local Italian Municipal Board.
>
> "In other towns of the Croatian 'littoral' there is absolutely no Italian population to speak of.
>
> "As for Dalmatia, the figures of the above census are as follows:

Servian-Croats	610,669
Other Slavs, about	2,000
As against an Italian population of	18,028

> "Yet, in spite of these facts, Italy *claims, not only the whole of the Austrian 'littoral'* (Gorica-Gradiska, Trieste, Istria), but also a part of Carinthia and a great part of Carniola, a part of Croatia and the greater part of Dalmatia and also the whole Dalmatian Archipelago, or the Thousand Islands of Dalmatia."

A HISTORICAL SURVEY—For two thousand years the Balkan area was the "coveted prize of European and Asiatic conquerors and colonial exploiters." In early history these regions belonged partly to the great Roman Empire, and we read:

> "The *first recorded inhabitants* were the Illyrians. In the middle of the seventh century the Slavs settled in these countries and have been ever since in possession of them, altho in the course of time they passed under the *domination of different conquerors.*
>
> "For six centuries these regions formed part of the Byzantine Empire, from 530 to 1102 A.D. But the Byzantine rule was *only a nominal one.* Constantine Porphyrogenete states in his book '*De Administrando Imperio*' that the Dalmatians in 887 A.D. destroyed a fleet dispatched against them by Venice, and for a century exacted tribute from the 'Queen of the Adriatic.'
>
> "Moreover, the Jugo-Slavs have occupied in their migration the *plains of Venice up to the Tagliamento*, and even to this day there are some 40,000 Slovenes living in the Province of Venetia. Therefore, the Slavs would have just as much of a historical claim to Venetian territory from Italy.
>
> "If Italy bases her claims on the *historical rights* as derived from the Roman Empire, then she will have to claim, in addition to it, the greater part of Western and Middle Europe.
>
> "Admitting for a moment that the theory of historical rights can be applied in the present case—contrary to all *proclamations of President Wilson*—has Italy a better chance to base her claims to the above-mentioned Jugo-Slav territory on the fact of the *Venetian domination?*
>
> "The Republic of Venice has always coveted the eastern shores of the Adriatic. Throughout the Middle Ages she was making attempts to conquer those Slav lands. The Venetian domination was an episode in the history of the Jugo-Slavs just as was the Turkish domination. Also the Turks could, on the basis of historical rights, make similar claims to the Italians.
>
> "Italy, being *a modern creation*, never owned a particle of any of the lands described as *Italia Irredenta*, and, least of all, not a particle of the lands inhabited for thirteen centuries by the Jugo-Slavs.
>
> "The best proof that these Jugo-Slav lands must be taken as *a national entity* of their own was given by Napoleon the Great who, after the Peace of Schönbrunn, founded the '*pays Illyriens*' (Illyria) out of the provinces claimed now by Italy; that is, Carniola, Carinthia (the Southern Slav part), Croatia, Trieste, Gorica-Gradiska, Dalmatia, Istria, and the Republic of Ragusa.
>
> "This '*Terre Irredente*' Napoleon did not include with Italy."

CULTURAL CHARACTER OF JUGO-SLAVIA—Tho some coast localities of Dalmatia have an Italian aspect, Dr. Goricar maintains that the culture in the lands of Jugo-Slavia is "Slav, and purely Slav." This western branch of the great Slav race, "*living on the crossroads of three cultures*," Latin, German, and Slav, have developed a Slav culture of their own. The Jugo-Slavs possess a *wealth of literature*, which is the more notable a fact because of the adverse conditions under which they have lived. The people's store of *folk-songs* is exceptionally large.

THE MARCH OF SELF-DETERMINATION—The Jugo-Slavs (Slovenes, Croats, and Servians of the former Dual Monarchy—Austria-Hungary) began the struggle for unification and independence *more than two generations ago* under the leadership of the "immortal Croatian patriot and greatest Christian orator of the century," Bishop Strossmayer. To quote Dr. Goricar further:

> "The *most momentous event* in this struggle for independence was the Resolution of Rieka (Fiume), of October 4, 1905, adopting the principle that 'every nation has the right to decide its own destiny.' The soul of this movement was the Dalmatian patriot, Franjo Supilo.
>
> "The Fiume platform was adopted two months later at Zadar (Zara), Dalmatia, by the Servian deputies, and was consequently adopted as the platform for all the Jugo-Slavs, Slovenes, Croats, and Servians. The resolution aimed at the unification of all the Southern Slavs in *one compact national entity.* It became one of the main causes for the Austrian and Hungarian statesmen to go into war

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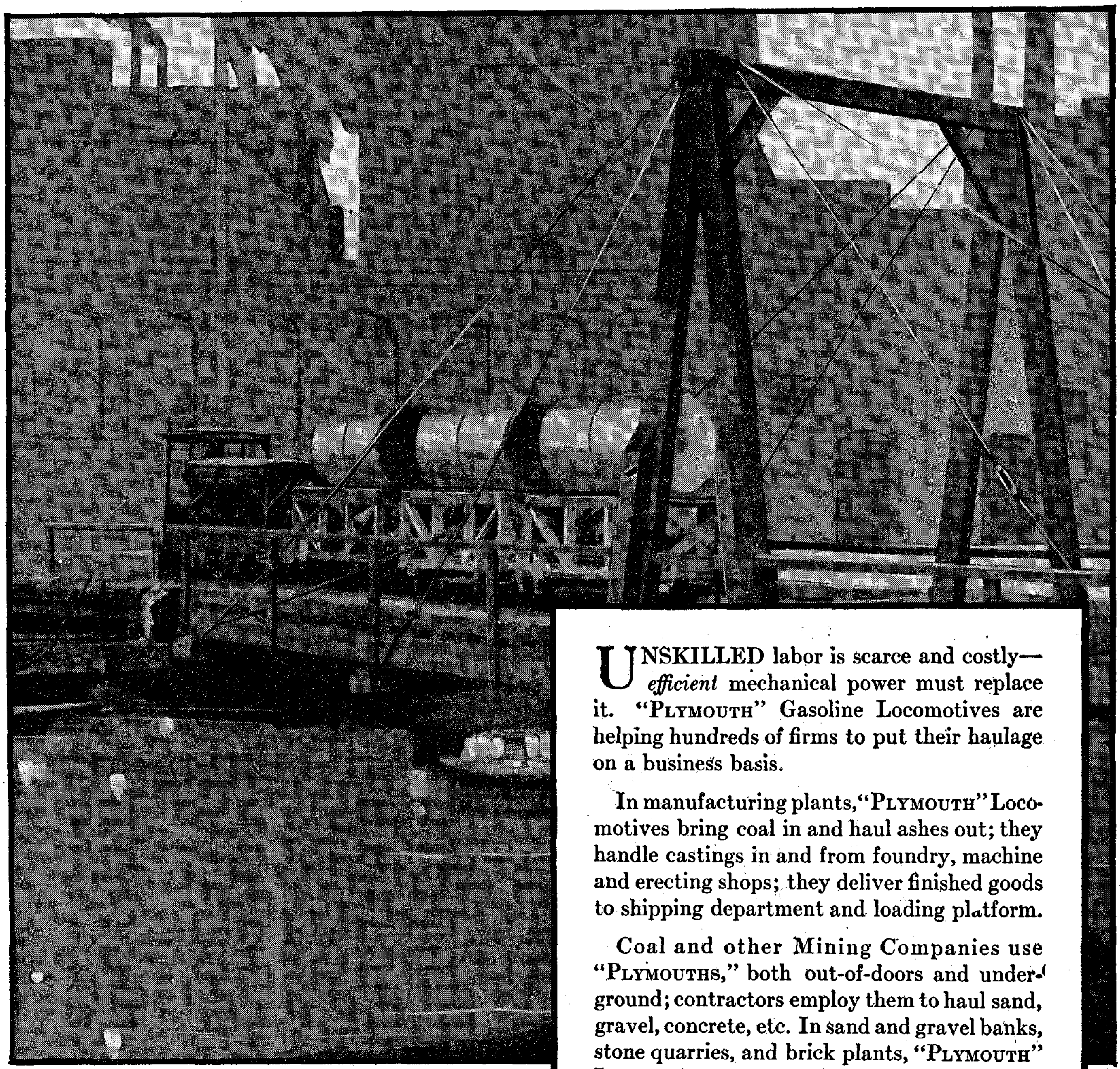

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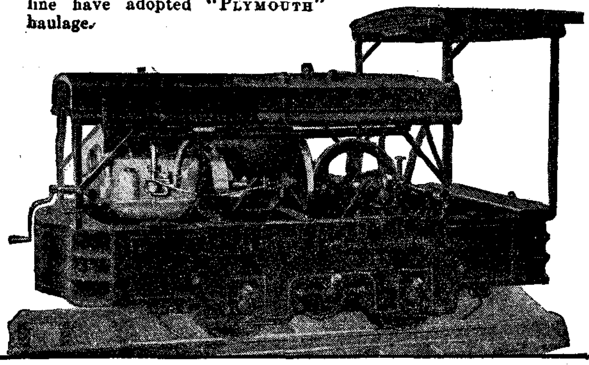

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against Servia in order to destroy by the sword what through 'peaceful' means they were unable to prevent.

"It was the framers of the Fiume Resolution, Franjo Supilo and others, who managed to escape at the beginning of the world-war from Austria-Hungary, that were to devote all their energies to make the Allied nations and their statesmen understand *a just solution of the Jugo-Slav problem.*"

THE JUGO-SLAV AGAINST ITALY—While Italy avowedly entered the war for principles of humanity, we are told, she now "turns back to the Pact of London of 1915, which was extracted from Russia and her allies in the hour of great stress," and Dr. Goricar proceeds:

"It must not be forgotten that Italy sided with the Allies because the latter had promised her a greater territorial expansion. It is not to safeguard herself against possible future invasion, which a contented Jugo-Slavia will never strive for, but *for purely imperialistic aims* that Italy annexes to-day 1,000,000 Jugo-Slavs. She annexes Carniola for the purpose of obtaining possession of the mercury mines of Idria, the greatest in the world; of the grottos and caverns of Postojna (Adelsberg), the world's greatest subterranean marvels, and her great forest areas; she annexes the Thousand Isles of Dalmatia and Dalmatia herself for her famous fisheries and the scenic beauty of the Adriatic coast. She proposes *to make of the Adriatic an Italian lake* in the hope that, according to the principles established by Captain Mahan in his famous work on Sea Power, she will control by annexing the eastern shores of the Adriatic, also their 'hinterland.'"

In an official announcement of the Washington headquarters of the Jugo-Slav National Council we read that the delegation of the new state at the Peace Conference will present their claims as "a single demand of the former Servian and Montenegrin states, and of the redeemed Jugo-Slavs." We read further that:

"Territorial questions in Macedonia will be treated in the same spirit of *unity and indivisibility* as the Adriatic question. There is no preponderance of Servia in the new state, all parts of Jugo-Slavia being put on an absolutely equal footing without any one's demand for an egis or any kind of domination whatever, and consequently *there are no more separate* Servian and separate Jugo-Slav claims.

"The first thing the delegation will ask will be the full political and territorial recognition of the new state. The territorial claims, based upon the principle of *justice and national self-determination*, include in the new state all those territories where Jugo-Slavs live in compact masses and where they have formed since time immemorial an undisputed territorial continuity. These territories are Servia and Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Slavonia, Dalmatia, Carniola, Istria, and Trieste, Göritz, parts of southern Styria, parts of Carinthia, Baoska, and parts of Banat and Megjumurje.

"Except in the Adriatic coast lands there is *no dispute about the righteousness of the Jugo-Slav claims.* Trieste and the western part of Istria have a majority of Italians, but Trieste is a component and indivisible part of the whole Jugo-Slav hinterland, whereas the proportion of the population in the whole of Istria shows 224,000 Jugo-Slavs as against 145,516 Italians. But Italy claims besides Istria and Trieste the whole of Göritz and the greater part of Dalmatia, where the Italian population is negligible, being 108,147, as against 767,708 Jugo-Slavs.

"Between Italian *imperialistic* and Jugo-Slav *national* claims, there can not be any compromise whatever. Only force can impose upon the Jugo-Slavs acceptance, for the moment, of a decision contrary to their rights. Any unjust settlement would unavoidably result in *far-reaching future trouble.* The Jugo-Slav peace delegation will have to make this point clear to the Peace Conference and induce the Allies and America to arrange a settlement such as will assure not only peace in the Adriatic but the *very necessary good relations* between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs."

A GLANCE AT THE ITALIAN SIDE—According to Capt. Pietro Tozzi and Lieut. Alberto Pecorino, of the Italian Army, who are "on special mission" to the United States, nothing is further from the truth than the suggestion that Italy is "*an overambitious and imperialistic nation* trying to impose her unwanted rule over a brave small people who want to be free." Italy's position is described by these army officers in an article contributed to the New York *Times*, from which we quote in part as follows:

"1. No matter how much Italy and the other Allies may desire the union and prosperity of future Jugo-Slavia, the present status of the Slovenes, Croatians, Bosnians, and Herzegovinians is the *same as that of the Prussians;* they are defeated enemies. England believes that a truly repentant Prussia is necessary in order to have peace in the North Sea; Italy believes that *a truly repentant Slavonia and Croatia* are necessary in order to have peace in the Adriatic.

"2. The *terms of the present armistice* are the terms of the Allies and not only of Italy.

"3. Even not considering historical, cultural, and strategic rights, Italy possesses to-day enough military and naval strength to obtain and maintain for a long time to come the settlement which she considers *necessary for her security.* Besides the strength she has a treaty which, secret or not, desirable or otherwise, has no more and no less validity than *all other similar treaties* and understandings between the Allies, and constitutes an integral part of a general situation, involving not only the interests and the policy of Italy, but the *interests and the policy of England and France as well.*

"If the Jugo-Slavs paid proper attention to these facts, they would strengthen the hands of the liberal leaders of modern democratic Italy by gaining the *confidence of the Italian nation.*

"It is not true that there is in Italy an imperialistic party that wants annexations and an anti-imperialistic party that does not want them; there are people who *do not trust the Jugo-Slavs* and people who are willing to take a chance."

That the Jugo-Slavs are "enemies" of the Allies is *flatly denied* in Jugo-Slav official circles in this country, from which we hear that the Jugo-Slavs "*are no more enemies than the Czecho-Slovaks.*"

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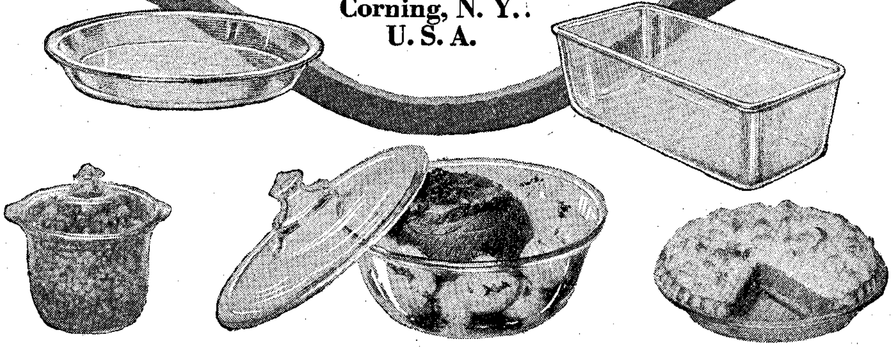


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

KARL LIEBKNECHT AND ROSA LUXEMBURG, GERMAN FIREBRANDS

THOSE two leaders of the German Bolsheviki, or Spartacides as they call themselves, who were so dramatically killed in Berlin on January 13, have received unusually gentle editorial treatment even from the German newspapers which opposed them most. "An honest fanatic," the Pan-German *Deutsche Zeitung* calls Liebknecht, and the *Vossische Zeitung*, known as "Aunty Voss" because of its conservatism, refers to him as "a true idealist who believed that his ideals might be realized through violence." Rosa Luxemburg, called the "better man" of the two by several papers, is credited with a "sincere and passionate devotion to the welfare of the down-trodden classes," however mistaken her attempt to right their wrongs by a general blood-letting may have been.

Liebknecht, killed while endeavoring to escape arrest, and Rosa Luxemburg, taken from the police by a mob and lynched, "lit the flame of political passions to which both were to be the victims," comments the New York *Tribune*, "twenty days after Liebknecht was released from the prison in which he had spent two years of the war." The New York *Times* sketches the career of the German sociologist and philosopher whose belief in violence grew with years:

> Altho Dr. Karl Liebknecht's political career of twenty-five years had seemed at certain successive periods to reveal three distinct personalities, yet the line of evolution was always the same, and from first to last he continued to be the most consistent industrial Socialist in Germany and perhaps the most uncompromising internationalist in the world.
>
> He was practically a man without a party for most of the time. Those in his group who have gone down in the recent Berlin fighting have been his fanatical admirers of a few weeks, rather than disciples of the man, advocates of his principles, or members of a party which he had vaguely been trying to form.
>
> Before the war, in both the Prussian Landtag and the German Reichstag, Liebknecht was an uncompromising advocate of internationalism (the brotherhood of the hand-workers of the world), whenever he got a chance, of woman suffrage, and industrial education, and, on all occasions, the champion enemy of Prussianism and all that it connoted —junkerism, militarism, and Hohenzollernism.
>
> Born in Leipzig, on August 13, 1871, he entered politics as a Socialist after being graduated from the University of Leipzig. His radical opposition to the militarist policies of Germany brought about his trial on a charge of high treason in 1907, following the appearance of an antimilitary pamphlet written by him. The charge of high treason was not proved, but he was convicted on a less serious count and sent to prison for eighteen months.
>
> In 1912 he was elected to the Reichstag, and the next year caused a furor in Germany by bringing charges against the Krupps, saying that that organization was inspiring war-spirit against the French. He continued his attacks and, in the course of debates, mentioned Emperor William and the Crown Prince as being involved in the alleged conspiracy centering around the Krupps.
>
> As a result of his revelations several army officers were tried for accepting bribes from the Krupps. They were convicted, but received light sentences.
>
> When the war came on he was a member of the Reichstag for Potsdam, and there was talk that he would succeed Herr Bebel as the leader of the Social Democracy. From August 4, 1914, however, when his party supported the Government in its war-program, he found himself alone, for he stood consistently against the war, and sent messages to Socialist leaders abroad to do likewise.
>
> At the same time, his belief in Germany's guilt as the instigator of the war caused his unsupported internationalism for the time to appear as a manifestation of a championship of the Entente. Altho it was good propaganda for the Entente in Germany as far as it went, it never had the influence that the writings of Maximilian Harden had.
>
> As early in the war as January, 1915, Liebknecht was expelled from his party, and later, when that party itself divided on the question of war-credits and a victory by conquest, and the Minority, or Independent faction, was formed, even these radicals would have none of him. He had put internationalism above patriotism.
>
> For a year, from his seat in the Reichstag, he was a thorn in the side of the war-party. Thus came the memorable May day when he advertised by means of hand-bills a great demonstration against the war in Potsdamer Platz, and was arrested. The Wolff Agency thus briefly dismissed the incident:
>
> "We learn that among the nine demonstrators arrested in Potsdamer Platz, on May 1, was the Reichstag Deputy Karl Liebknecht. As Liebknecht, who was in mufti when arrested, is an Army Service Corps soldier, the competent military authority has ordered an investigation and issued a formal warrant for arrest on the basis of the fact already ascertained."
>
> The handbill whose authorship Liebknecht boldly acknowledged contained this phrase:
>
> "Germany, an accomplice of Czarism and hitherto a model of political reaction, has no vocation for the rôle of deliverer of nations. The deliverance of the Russian, as of the German, people must be brought about by themselves. The war is not a German defensive war."
>
> Trials and appeals succeeded each other until August, 1916, when Liebknecht was finally sentenced on several counts for "war-treason" to penal servitude for four years and one month, with a forfeiture of civil rights. In prison he still found the opportunity to send messages abroad to proletarian leaders, advocating a general strike against the war.
>
> When he emerged in the first week in November, due to the amnesty sop thrown by Prince Maximilian, then Imperial Chancellor, to political agitators, he still found himself without a party. He attempted to make common cause with the delegates of the Soldiers' and Workers' Council, who, coming from the naval ports, practically held control of Berlin for a time on November 9. But they would have none of him.
>
> Together with the anarchist, Rosa Luxemburg, he spoke in the streets, attracted crowds to listen and then to follow him. Shut out from the deliberations of the Congress of Soldiers and Workers, he attempted to address the populace from the roof.
>
> On one or two occasions it was believed that he had gained the upper hand, but his power was never substantial.
>
> It was in 1904 that Liebknecht first came under the blaze of notoriety as the counsel for the defense in the famous "conspiracy" trial of German Socialists charged at Königsberg with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the frontier seditious literature and rendering them other service. Young lawyer as he was then, Liebknecht succeeded in turning the trial into a huge political indictment of the Prusso-German régime; but this piece of political agitation was more sympathetically commented on abroad than in Germany, where it was regarded as little less than treason.

The Tribune recalls Liebknecht's visit to this country in 1910, when he traveled and lectured in the interests of international socialism. His views, it is observed, seem to have undergone modification since that time:

> How moderate his views were then, compared with the recently avowed purposes of the Spartacide prototypes of the Bolsheviki, is indicated in one passage from an interview published then. He was asked whether he and his party in Germany intended to seize all the land and factories and turn them over to the state, and replied:
>
> "No, that would be unjust; that would be spoliation. The rightful owners should receive compensation of some kind until the end of their lives."

Rosa Luxemburg, on the other hand, who shared the leadership of the Spartacides with Liebknecht, has never been credited with anything "moderate." As has been remarked among our own propagandists of violence, "the female of the species is more deadly than the male"—especially, it seems, when she comes from the Russian-Polish-Jewish stock to which Miss Luxemburg traced her ancestry. Like Liebknecht and many other Terrorists, she held a doctor's degree in economics. According to Sidney Zimand, writing in *The Nation* (New York), of January 25, she left Russian Poland in the early nineties for Switzerland, where she studied political economy and won her doctor's degree. She deliberately chose Germany as the field in which she could best spread

universal usefulness

Nowadays many tire makers are urging motorists to use non-skids on rear wheels and smooth-treads or "driving" tires on front wheels.

This is necessary because the sharp projections on some non-skids make steering difficult.

Not so with the Michelin Universal. Its tread is so broad and flat, it steers as easily as a smooth tread.

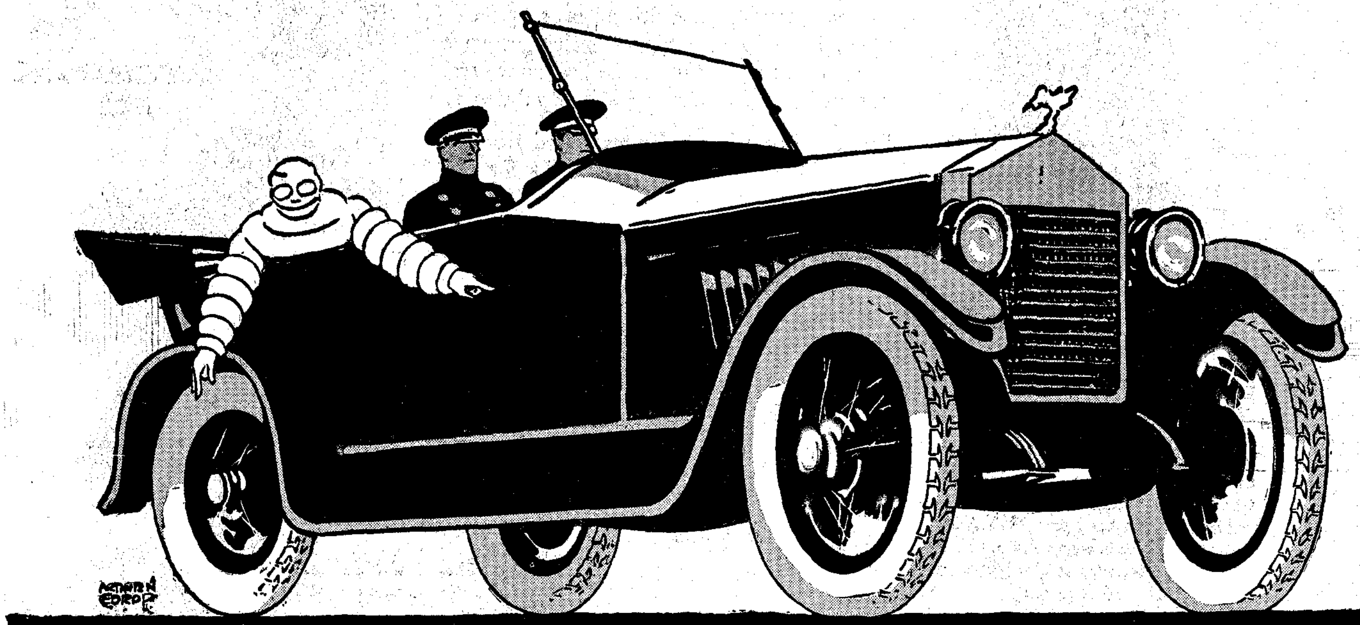
Use Michelin Universals *all around.* You will thus secure protection against the dangerous front skid as well as against the rear skid; and at the same time you will avoid the necessity of carrying two kinds of spares.

Remember that Michelins are unsurpassed for durability though moderate in price.

MICHELIN TIRE CO. Milltown, N. J.

***Canadian Headquarters:* Michelin Tire Co. of Canada, Ltd., 782 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal**

Dealers in all parts of the World



MICHELIN

1900
1918
©THE FISK RUBBER CO. 1919

A Great Step Forward

THE CONSTANT VIGILANCE necessary for safe driving on a crowded thorofare — sudden stops and quick getaways — makes the driver appreciate the value of a real non-skid tread, a tread that will grip the road.

SINCE NON-SKID TIRES are purchased for protection, the wisest investment calls for one which is dependably safe when wet pavements offer real danger.

THE FISK NON-SKID CORD is one of the few tires with a scientifically designed tread. Its deep, wide-faced and properly distributed buttons of resilient and enduring rubber insure traction and fortify against side-slipping — it is fundamentally safe to meet all traffic hazards.

FISK CORD TIRES will give prolonged service without loss of their safety feature. Buy them for safety, comfort, economy, for long mileage and good appearance.

Fisk Cord Tire — Non-Skid Tread
Made also with Ribbed Tread

FIFTH AVENUE
New York City in 1918 and 1900 —
One of the great thoroughfares of the world. Twenty thousand motor cars, valued at $50,000,000, pass Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street every weekday. Horse-drawn vehicles are as rare a sight as was the automobile a few years ago.

Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

FISK CORD TIRES

the revolutionary doctrine, and married a Dr. Lubeck, in Dresden, for the sole purpose of obtaining German citizenship, parting from him next day. Says *The Tribune*, taking up her later activities:

The Hohenzollern overturn came early in November. By the time the armistice was signed on the eleventh, Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were well advanced in their organization of the Spartacus group in opposition to Ebert and the moderate Socialists. In December they tried conclusions on the political forum at a meeting of the various Socialist elements to discuss a national assembly.

The Ebert-Scheidemann partizans succeeded in voting down Liebknecht and Rosa, who then appeared as the advocates of terrorism and violence. Even at that time Dr. Liebknecht seemed to be in favor of the proposal to hold an election for a national assembly, but Rosa vigorously opposed this, and later won him over to her view.

As the chief editor of *Vorwärts*, the paper that was seized by the Spartacides at the outbreak of their counter-revolution early this month, Rosa Luxemburg often came into conflict with the Government. She was twice sentenced to prison in the days before the outbreak of the European War, and afterward caused a round-up and trial of various radical leaders by her violent opposition to military service.

When the Ebert government assumed the reins of power in November she was the leader of the most violent faction of radicals in Berlin, and after Radek's visit, when Liebknecht showed some disinclination to start civil war, she took the lead in inciting attacks against government forces.

After the counter-revolt was put down, following the brief and weak resistance to the forces finally marshaled by Ebert, she and Liebknecht tried to flee Berlin.

Her arrest was reported January 14. Liebknecht was reported then to have been killed, but it appears that both he and Rosa were arrested and quartered at the Hotel Eden, in the western part of Berlin, where efforts were made to keep their presence a secret, and thus avoid the vengeance finally wrought upon them by the people, which in large part at least had once hailed Liebknecht as an apostle of liberty.

Rosa Luxemburg was dubbed "the strongest woman in Germany," but contrary to the general impression she did not have an active personal part in the staging of the revolutionary movements in Kiel and Berlin, as she was in prison until a few days before the outbreaks in November. However, she lost no time in entering the fray, and in a nine weeks' campaign she became even more radical than Dr. Liebknecht, earning the title of "High Priestess of Bolshevism."

She was small, fat, misshapen, and uncomely, but keen-eyed and mentally vigorous. She possest a remarkable, almost masculine, vocal equipment . . . and was a skilled parliamentarian, altho many of her intellectual comrades called her a superficial agitator. For Bebel, Haase, and other German Socialists she was formerly the Socialist party's *enfant terrible*. She studied in Zurich, specializing in economics, but she was never permitted to participate in the inner councils of the radicals.

Rosa seemed to cast a spell over her German comrades with her ardent fanaticism. Her effect on the masses was even more pronounced. She would step to the edge of the platform the minute she was announced and with a wonderful flow of oratory and sledge-hammer gestures she would convert herself into a vocal dynamo.

TO JUMP FROM AN AIRPLANE—JUST LET GO

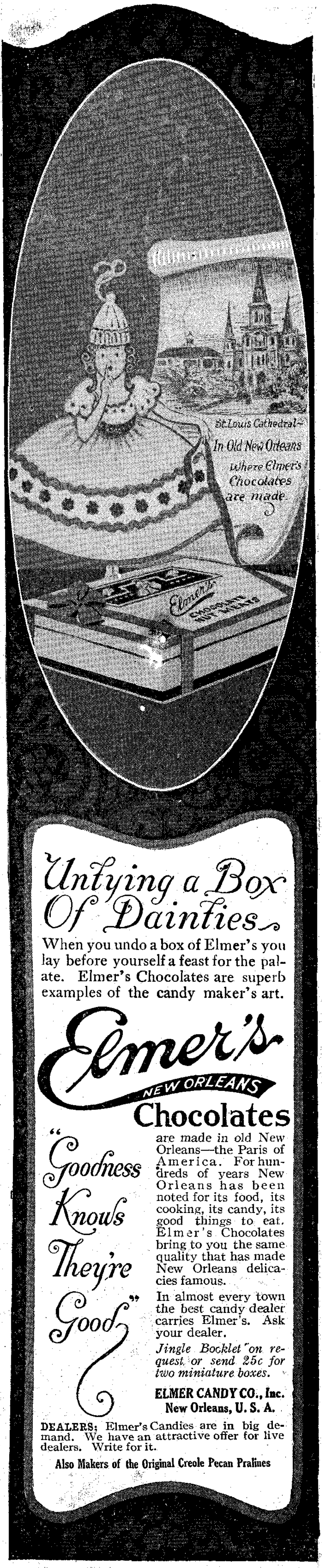
MARINE Gunner John L. McCoy is one soldier who hasn't found his life made flat, stale, and unexciting by the end of the war. Once a day or so he drops out of an airplane, by way of trying out new parachute devices. If the experiment is successful, he lives to jump again another day. Thus far it has been successful. In *The Marines' Bulletin*, published monthly by that celebrated corps from offices in New York City, Gunner McCoy tells how, when, and why he does his jumping:

The idea of jumping out of an airplane or seaplane isn't one of amusement. It is one of utmost necessity. The make-up of an airplane engine is such that when an aviator is working at an extreme altitude and starts to glide downward, there is grave danger of fire. During the glide the carburetor is almost sure to flood, with the result that when the aviator turns on the power again the consequent firing of the cylinders often causes a back-fire which gives serious danger of enveloping the whole plane in flames. In a case like that an aviator's only chance is to jump. For that reason, the efforts have been many to evolve a system whereby a parachute can be attached in such a way that an aviator can jump swiftly to safety no matter how his airplane may be traveling.

The credit for evolving this system goes to Capt. Arthur H. Page, in charge of the Marine Corps Balloon School, at Quantico, Va., Capt. Harvey B. Mims, officer in charge of Aviation at Marine Corps Headquarters, and Lieut. Harold E. Kelsey. I'm only a jumper, and, to tell the truth, I have to give thanks for the fact that they found for me a new thrill in aviation. When a man takes a "hop" every day or so, spends much of his time in the air, a lot of the zest of it departs. One gets the feeling of a taxi-driver on a deserted street. There isn't enough difficulty in driving to interest him. But making a jump in a parachute from a seaplane going a hundred miles an hour—well, that's something else again, as they say in the Marine Corps.

The system is yet so new that we haven't taken the trouble to have regular harness for the parachute jumpers made. We make 'em ourselves by tying ropes in such a way that when the jump is made, the knotted ropes, which pass around both thighs and about the waist, form a cradle.

To make the jump at all, and to learn the best means of making that jump in the safest way, it was, of course, necessary to make it first in a crude manner. The thing to be established was the fact that it was possible to jump out of an airplane with a parachute. We talked it all over—or, rather, Captain Page and Captain Mims did the talking—and decided that the best way to arrange the thing would be to wad up the parachute in a container which would be fastened just beneath the fuselage of the seaplane. From this would run a rope which would be



St. Louis Cathedral—In Old New Orleans where Elmer's Chocolates are made.

Untying a Box Of Dainties

When you undo a box of Elmer's you lay before yourself a feast for the palate. Elmer's Chocolates are superb examples of the candy maker's art.

Elmer's NEW ORLEANS Chocolates

"Goodness Knows They're Good"

are made in old New Orleans—the Paris of America. For hundreds of years New Orleans has been noted for its food, its cooking, its candy, its good things to eat. Elmer's Chocolates bring to you the same quality that has made New Orleans delicacies famous.

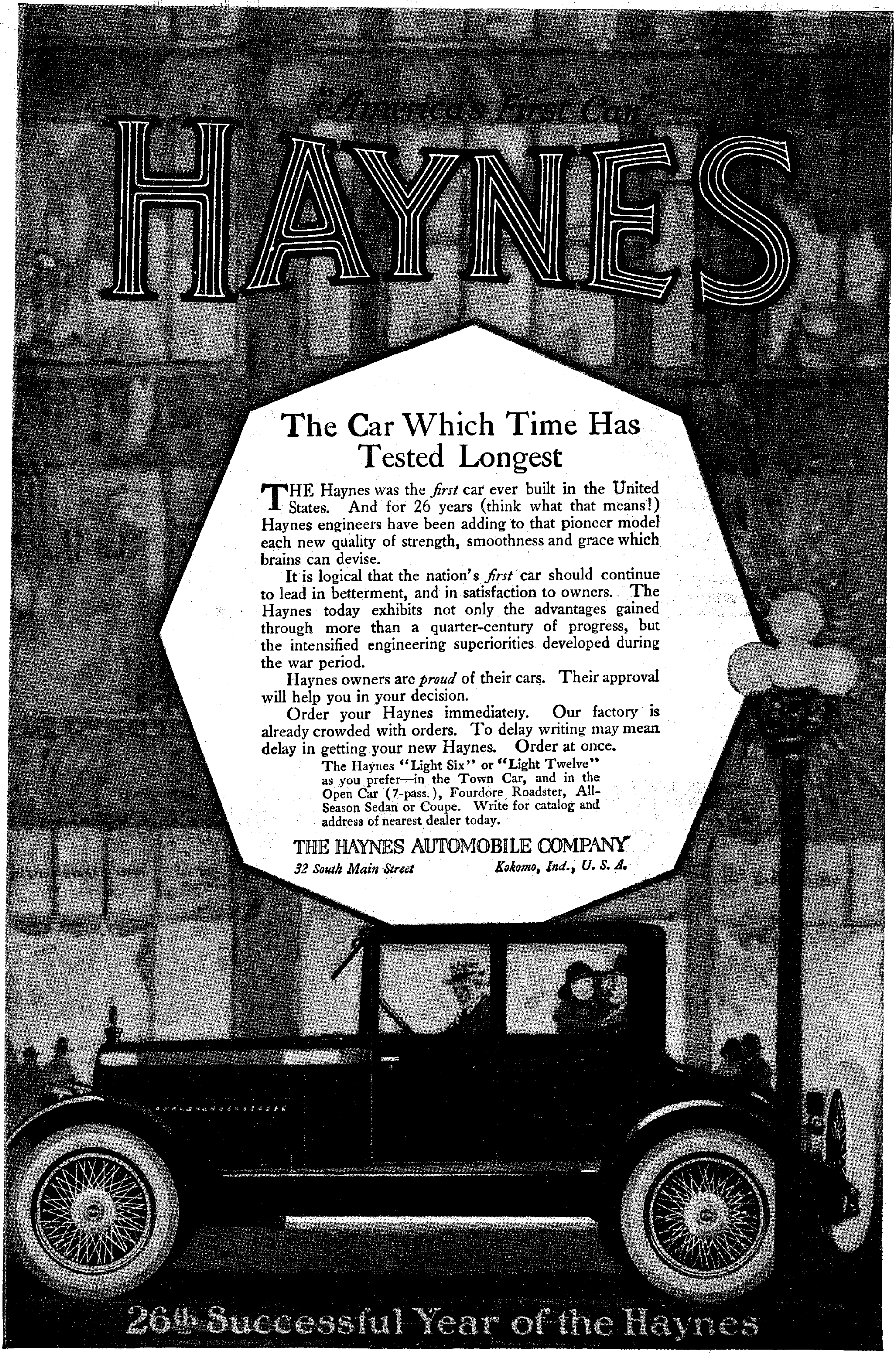
In almost every town the best candy dealer carries Elmer's. Ask your dealer.

Jingle Booklet on request, or send 25c for two miniature boxes.

ELMER CANDY CO., Inc.
New Orleans, U. S. A.

DEALERS: Elmer's Candies are in big demand. We have an attractive offer for live dealers. Write for it.

Also Makers of the Original Creole Pecan Pralines


"America's First Car"
HAYNES
26th Successful Year of the Haynes

The Car Which Time Has Tested Longest

THE Haynes was the *first* car ever built in the United States. And for 26 years (think what that means!) Haynes engineers have been adding to that pioneer model each new quality of strength, smoothness and grace which brains can devise.

It is logical that the nation's *first* car should continue to lead in betterment, and in satisfaction to owners. The Haynes today exhibits not only the advantages gained through more than a quarter-century of progress, but the intensified engineering superiorities developed during the war period.

Haynes owners are *proud* of their cars. Their approval will help you in your decision.

Order your Haynes immediately. Our factory is already crowded with orders. To delay writing may mean delay in getting your new Haynes. Order at once.

The Haynes "Light Six" or "Light Twelve" as you prefer—in the Town Car, and in the Open Car (7-pass.), Fourdore Roadster, All-Season Sedan or Coupe. Write for catalog and address of nearest dealer today.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

32 South Main Street *Kokomo, Ind., U. S. A.*

attached by a snap-hook to the harness of the jumper. It would be necessary to climb about three thousand feet, so that the jumper would be reasonably sure of the parachute opening before the ground got too close.

We therefore made our harnesses out of pieces of rope which we tied together in such a way that they would fit snugly, and at the same time be stanch and safe. Then Lieutenant Kelsey went up for the first jump.

The way to jump out of a seaplane? It's really simple when you know. You just let go. After that there's nothing to stop you but the ground. The thing, of course, was that neither Lieutenant Kelsey, when he made the first jump, nor myself, when I made the second, knew anything about it. That added a few thrills. Of course, I don't know exactly how the Lieutenant felt, but as to myself——

With Captain Page at the wheel, we climbed to about three thousand feet. The air was a little bumpy, and there was a strong wind blowing, which made the hundred-mile-an-hour speed of the seaplane seem just that much faster. Gradually the Captain steadied the plane, and then he gave a jerk at the wheel, which was the signal to me that I was about to take a trip to earth, swift or slow, depending on whether or not the parachute opened.

You don't make the jump from the plane seat or from the fuselage. You will when the new arrangements which have been perfected and which are now in the process of manufacture are finished. But, in the first attempts, it was a matter of climbing out on the wing of the plane, hanging on against that hundred-mile-an-hour wind from the propellers, assuring yourself that your harness was straight and that your rope was perfectly fastened, then hanging down from the plane in such a way that you would be sure of missing the rudders and the tip of the plane when you let go. And when you're waltzing around a few thousand feet above the earth, this is not the easiest thing in the world to do.

If I remember correctly, there was a queer feeling along my back-bone when I loosed my safety-belt and began to crawl out of that seat. When I got one foot over the side, the wind hit me full and nearly blew me from the plane before I could get a chance to steady myself. However, I made a wild grab and caught on to the safety strap just in time, and from then on it was comparatively easy.

Slowly I managed to get the other foot out of the cockpit, and, bending as close to the fuselage as possible, I held on, as I made my way along the wing of the plane to the rear. This caused the machine to rock a bit, but Captain Page soon had it steadied again, and slowly I began letting myself down.

The wind helped me here. We were going so fast that the breeze seemed to hold me up, especially as I was leaning against one of the brace wires which held the plane, which kept me steady. However, as soon as I was clear of this, the problem of holding on until the psychological second was a troublous one. The wing of the plane was smooth, and one doesn't like to put too much strain on the wires which connect the two wings, lest that strain should snap the support and thereby cause trouble for the pilot.

Gradually, however, the descent to a kneeling position was accomplished. I let one leg hang below the wing of the plane. Then, supporting myself on my abdomen, I let down the other leg. The wind caught my feet and trailed my legs out behind the swiftly moving plane like strings of ribbon. I looked up to see the Captain nodding and smiling at me. It was the signal that the plane was steadied for the pull that would be given when the parachute jerked loose. So, with a bit of a push, I cleared myself from the plane and dropt.

A dizzy, blurred second, and then something hit me like a punch in the jaw. It was the parachute opening after a drop of about a hundred feet, and I knew that I was safe. From now on nothing but an extremely bad air-pocket could cause me trouble by collapsing the parachute on me, and that, of course, is a chance that must always be taken.

However, nothing of that kind occurred and I landed safely. The next day I went up again and made the jump, and the next day after that. In fact, I made a jump varying from three thousand to four thousand feet nearly every day—and liked it. It gives a new thrill to aviation.

And there is always, of course, the feeling that in making these jumps you are helping perfect the system whereby an aviator will be safe from fire in his plane—and that counts for a great deal.

HENRY FORD LAUNCHES ANOTHER NOVELTY ON HIS COUNTRY

The Ford Peace Ship crew that went across and came right back again has been comparatively forgotten in the record Henry Ford has made as an industrial war-figure. Now that peace is at hand he sets out on an entirely new career, that of editor and publisher. At fifty-five years of age he turns over his automobile plant to his son Edsel, and announces that he is ready to invest as much as ten million dollars to make a newspaper of his own plan and ideas "get across." A Detroit correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* reminds us that during the past year Mr. Ford equipped a factory and got a good start toward building 112 *Eagle* boats of his own design, each of which he was to turn over to the Government in exchange for $275,000. The war came to a sudden end and—

> Mr. Ford, fearing he would be deprived of mind-occupying labor (nothing to do but overseeing his 50,000 employees, and the products of their labor), decided, soon after November 4, to purchase and publish a national newspaper. He didn't look far, but bought outright the nearest one, which happened to be the Dearborn *Independent*, published in his home town. Now the well-known "Ford speed" is being exerted to give the public the first issue of what will be known as the Dearborn *Independent*. The name and good-will were included in the deal, so the new publisher will use both.
>
> But a word about Dearborn, the home of the publication. The latest State gazeteer concedes the town a population of one thousand, not counting the army of employees in the Ford & Son's tractor plant, nor the inmates of the Wayne County house. Telephone, telegraph, and express facilities are also mentioned. Ten miles west of Detroit, most of the trains roll through the village at a schedule rate of a mile a minute, and some of them "snatch" mail-pouches. A popular road-house and one of the best concrete roads make a trip to the village an inviting one for automobile parties. The Dearborn traffic squad is no idle person. Herman Kalmbach is postmaster.
>
> Postmaster Kalmbach has visions of a busy future, beginning January 1, 1919, when the first edition of Mr. Ford's weekly newspaper will be turned over to him. Help has been promised him, but already the handling of incoming and outgoing mail of the Dearborn *Independent* has become a gigantic task.

Little Dearborn is destined to become famous and to be talked about, and when future maps of Michigan are printed it will receive more consideration than a mere small-type "dot." Of Mr. Ford's newspaper, however, the *Evening Sun's* correspondent writes:

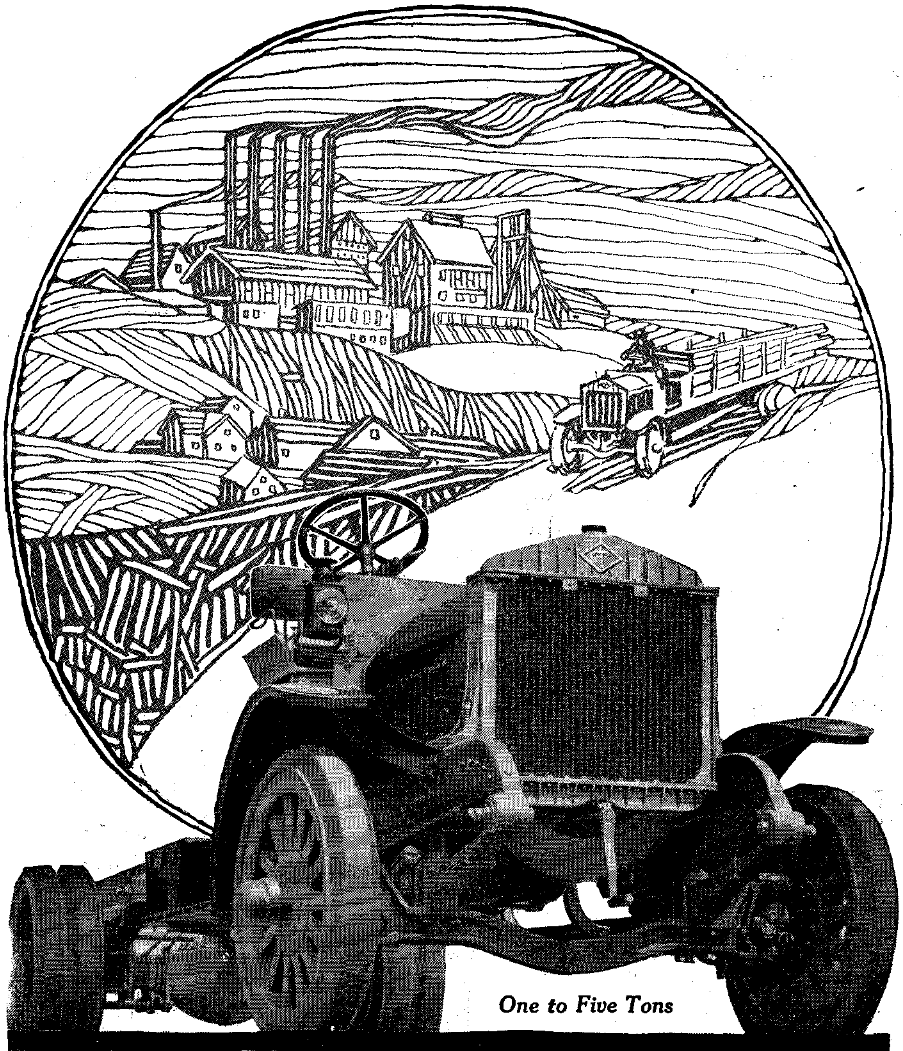
> A conviction that the American people, and especially the millions of American workers, realize the necessity of becoming acquainted not only with conditions and situations which affect them directly but also with contemplated political, economic, and social changes, which, in time, are likely to be of vital importance for them, Mr. Ford holds to be sufficient reason for carrying out his plans to give the people a newspaper in which will be interpreted events that will be of especial significance to the masses. The war has awakened in them a demand for information and for truth, Mr. Ford reasons. What evil conditions have arisen not only should be exposed, but remedies to make recurrences impossible should be supplied.
>
> Mr. Ford believes his own ideals and ideas can do much for the American people and "help the other fellow along," if they are worked out without having them garbled and mutilated by "that malicious portion of the press which has sought to discredit him and the things for which he stands." In this connection Mr. Ford remarks:
>
> "The future of my own country and that of the whole world is of the greatest interest to me. The definite ideas and ideals which I cherish would, I firmly believe, be practical for the good of all. These I shall give to the public without having them garbled, distorted, and myself misrepresented."
>
> This statement by the publisher has led to the supposition that the Dearborn *Independent* will be purely a personal organ like those of several other publishers, but, on the contrary, nothing is further from Mr. Ford's intentions. One page of the paper will be reserved for Mr. Ford's "ideas and ideals," and in it he will take opportunity to advance the theories which not only have resulted in his becoming one of the country's greatest manufacturers but have done much for the welfare and comfort of his army of employees.
>
> The paper will be non-partizan and at no time will any criticism directed by the Dearborn *Independent* be of a destructive nature, but will seek rather to be constructive—at least this is the policy intended.
>
> Furthermore, the paper will not be a purely local institution, for the big men of the country have been asked to contribute articles on subjects with which they are most familiar. With such contributors and the staff of writers already organized, it is the intention of the managing editor to publish a paper for the entire

American family, one that he would have find a welcome place in the American home.

Edward G. Pipp, for twelve years editor of the Detroit *News*, becomes editor of the Dearborn *Independent*. Mr. Pipp is well known in newspaper circles and ranks high. He intends to place staff representatives, or make other satisfactory connections, in important centers, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. Where it is necessary to obtain the information wanted when it is impossible to obtain it otherwise, staff representatives will be sent to obtain at first hand what is desired.

We read further, that perhaps more than most men in public life, Mr. Ford has been much quoted, and, it seems, misquoted and misrepresented in the last few years. Ungarbled and undistorted expression of his views is what he desires to continue through the medium of his own page in the Dearborn *Independent*, which was established eighteen years ago and has, we are told, a "wide circulation" among the thousand who live within the boundaries of Dearborn. The *Evening Sun's* correspondent informs us also that—

> Comment already pouring into the little office since the recent announcement of the new publication has made it necessary to increase the office force on more than one occasion. Subscriptions, in check and cash, are "jamming" the mails. Whether publisher Ford will follow the example set by other country publishers and accept wood, eggs, butter, and like merchandise in exchange for a year's subscription remains to be seen. On this point he has exprest no opinion.
>
> A short distance from the office of the Dearborn *Independent* is the Ford & Son tractor plant. This promises to be a busy place on the night of January 1, for in one of these factory buildings the paper will be "run off" on a press that was used by *The American Boy Magazine*. The press can handle a "big run." Rumor has it that the power to be used on this eventful occasion is none other than a "Fordson" tractor, but this has been denied by editor Pipp, who says a 25-horsepower dynamo will do the work.
>
> But the somewhat cramped and unhandy way of publishing the newspaper will not be continued long. Plans are under way for a large building, which is to be the Dearborn *Independent's* own home. It is unnecessary to say this building will represent the "last word." It is to be built with an eye to the newspaper's growth. Rumor persists that Mr. Ford, educated to "quantity production," will not be satisfied with a mere weekly publication, but that in a comparatively short time, possibly within a year, the Dearborn *Independent* will blossom out into a daily.
>
> But this would not change Mr. Ford's decision about the place of publication, for it would still be in his little home town.
>
> In transferring to the shoulders of his twenty-four-year-old son Edsel his responsibilities in connection with the Ford Motor Company, Henry Ford finds he will be able to devote all his time to his newspaper and tractor interests, which are both Dearborn establishments, and many miles from the automobile plant. Edsel, Mr. Ford says, has such a grip on the business that he has become an important factor in the great organization.



DIAMOND T

The Nation's Freight Car

THE Diamond T Truck has rightfully earned the title of "The Nation's Freight Car," because of its dependability—durability and its adaptability.

This applies to the Diamond T one, one and one-half, two, three and one-half or five-ton Trucks.

Write us for our Illustrated Diamond T Folder.

DIAMOND T
THE NATION'S FREIGHT CAR

Diamond T Motor Car Company 4505 W. 26th St., Chicago

Making or Marring the Strength of Steel

A PIECE of steel is a bundle of very short fibres, more or less hard according to the amount of carbon they contain, more or less strong according to their relation one to another.

When a blacksmith heats a bar red hot and forges it out into horseshoe shape on his anvil, all the fibres of the steel are bent into the horseshoe shape of the finished forging. They remain in proper relation one to another. There is no decrease in their strength.

If, however, we were to make a casting of this horseshoe, the fibres would run in various directions, and this would be a source of weakness. The metal would be hard, but brittle. This is why forging is superior to casting where both hardness and tensile strength are needed, and it is why forgings are now, to a very great extent, supplanting castings.

Now, even in forging, there is a right and a wrong way of hammering.

If the forging is ignorantly or carelessly made by a single great blow of a drop hammer, the outside fibres of the steel are more compressed than those on the inside.

If, on the other hand, the forging is made by a series of carefully calculated and nicely adjusted blows (such as only long experience can accomplish), the fibres are more evenly compressed throughout, and a finer grain and greater strength result.

By an intensive and exact knowledge of steel and its methods of treatment; by the ideal, best expressed by C. E. Billings when he said, "into every forging goes our entire reputation"; by half a century of steady progress since Civil War days, this company has reached its present position in the estimation of the world.

Triangle B forgings have made many a great industry possible by holding in leash forces which would otherwise have remained beyond the scope of humanly wrought strength.

The Billings & Spencer Co

Hartford

"RELY ON ME"

© 1919—B. & S. Co.

The First Commercial Drop Forging Plant in America

TRANSCONTINENTAL MOTOR EXPRESS
GOODYEAR
AKRON
BOSTON-SAN FRANCISCO

BOSTON to BOSTON

TWO Goodyear motor transports, equipped with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, recently crossed the continent twice, carrying full loads from Boston to San Francisco and returning by way of Los Angeles.

Before starting this 7,763-mile journey, they had delivered thousands of miles of hard service on their regular Akron-to-Boston route.

And they were given no special preparation for the coast-to-coast haul.

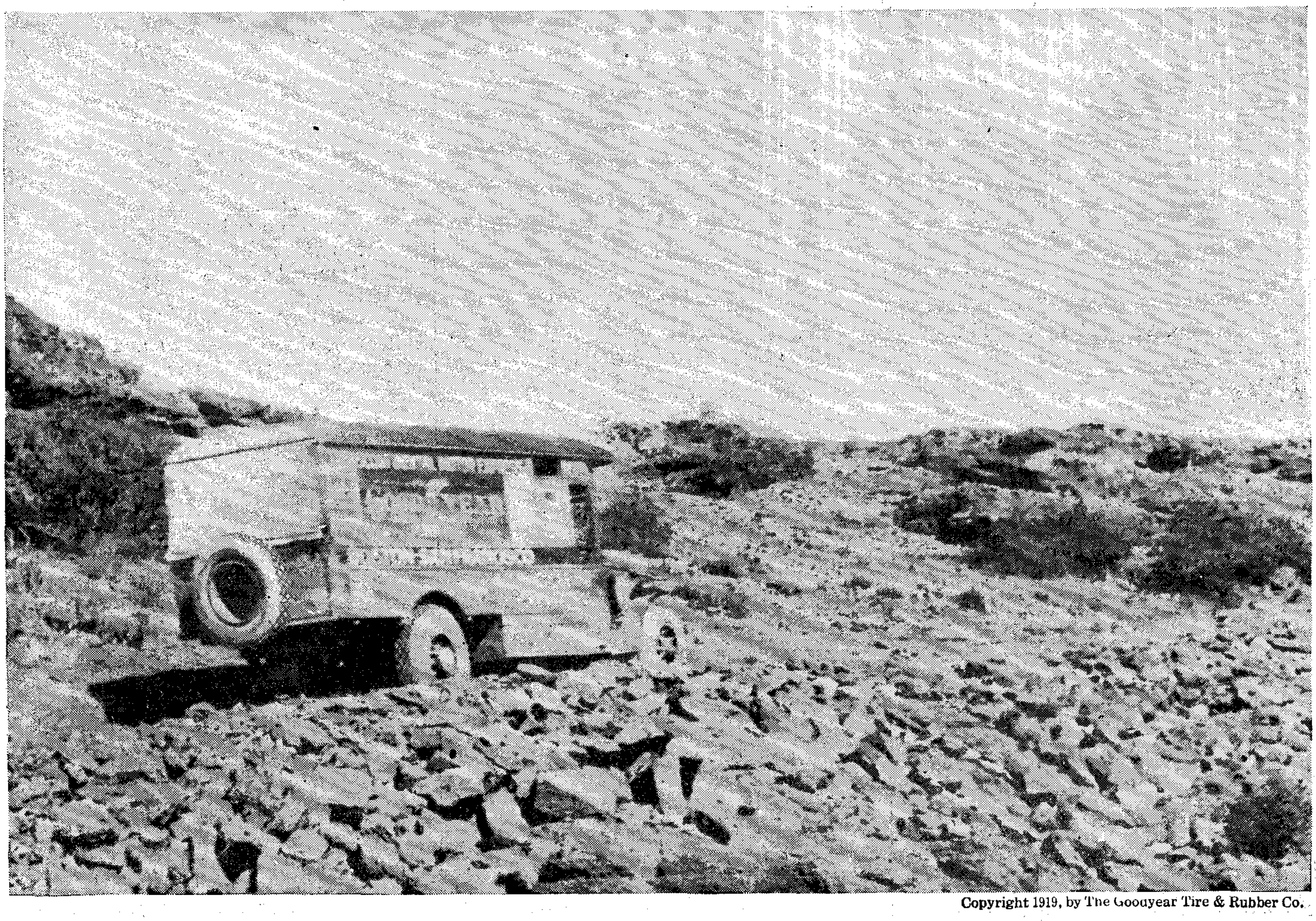
Yet traveling 71.5 per cent of the distance over unimproved roads and in wagon trails, they completed the round trip in 24 days, 1 hour and 55 minutes of actual running, as shown by the recordograph.

Here, then, is a remarkable demonstration of the ability of motor trucks, equipped with Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires, to negotiate the worst kinds of going found anywhere.

The traction of these tires enabled the heavily burdened trucks to roll through hub-deep mud in places where most passenger cars did not attempt the grind.

Indeed, the trucks actually made better time over rocky stretches and in deep sand than the passenger car that accompanied them.

GOODYEAR
AKRON



Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

via San Francisco and Los Angeles

Then, on wide detours across fields and creek beds, the pneumatics helped the transports to pull out of places that would have mired solid tires.

On top of that, they enabled the trucks, in crossing many mountains, to climb grades up to 22 per cent. On these, solid tires would have stalled because of lack of traction.

In making this long jaunt, which would have been positively impossible with solid-tire-equipped trucks, the Goodyear drivers averaged 13½ miles per hour for the entire circuit.

Three of their tires ran all the way to San Francisco on original air.

Unquestionably due to the cushioning power of the big Goodyear Pneumatics, the huge motor freighters remained remarkably free from breakage and vibration troubles. Only two broken parts, a spring and a brake rod, were recorded and these snapped during an accident.

In total, this memorable performance of these pioneering tires points to their immense advantages for either highway hauling or off-the-road work.

It particularly calls attention to the way Goodyear Pneumatic Cord Truck Tires protect trucks and loads, and to their very tough construction.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O.

CORD TIRES

Grandma Knows Musterole Is Best

Remember the time when you had that dreadful congestion of the lungs—and Grandma slapped a stinging, messy mustard plaster on your chest? How you writhed and tossed and begged Grandma to "take it off"?

That was many years ago. Now, Grandma gets the jar of Musterole, for now she knows Musterole is *better* than a mustard plaster.

She knows that it relieves colds, congestions, and rheumatic aches and pains.

And what is best, it relieves *without discomfort or blister.*

Musterole is a clean white ointment made of oil of mustard and other home simples.

Just rub it gently over the spot where there is congestion or pain. It penetrates down under the skin and generates a tingling, pleasant heat. Healing Nature does the rest. Congestions and pains both go away.

Peculiarly enough, Musterole feels delightfully cool a few moments after you have applied it.

Never be without a jar of Musterole.

Many doctors and nurses recommend it. 30c and 60c jars. $2.50 hospital size.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

FREE

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

MOORE'S LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM

In use in more than 200,000 offices

Our FREE Book

MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

is a practical book of 160 pages of information of great value to everyone interested in office, factory, store, bank or outdoor record keeping.

Illustratés and describes 40 different forms for short cuts in Loose Leaf Records of all kinds.

This Book Free when request is on your business letterhead. Write now for your copy.

John C. Moore Corporation
1037 Stone Street
Rochester, N. Y.

FREE

HARD TASKS OF WOMEN CANTEEN-WORKERS

THE life of a canteen-worker is not all standing behind a counter entertaining soldiers and passing out doughnuts. There are tasks to perform that call for strength and endurance. Mrs. Vincent Astor, who spent a year and a half in the work at Brest and Bordeaux, confessed to a New York *Evening Sun* reporter that the hardest thing she ever did was to unload a truck. With regard to amusements, Mrs. Astor said:

> We never had dances in our canteen at Bordeaux, because one didn't dance in France until after the armistice, but dances were given regularly in the American camps, and the canteen-workers had to be commandeered as dancing partners. I went to several where there were perhaps a thousand soldiers to fifty or sixty girls; to another where there were as many sailors to about eight or ten girls. And the dance was held on a concrete floor, and there were so few of us that we had to have whistles, which we blew when the men might cut in on our very temporary partners. It was the only fashion by which we could be divided up among all those men who wanted to dance. But when we went home we went with weary feet, feet positively black and blue. The men were insatiable and generally excellent dancers, and the eagerness with which they would rush to any American woman in sight, young, old, ugly, or pretty, was almost pathetic.
>
> Our canteen grew to be a huge affair before the armistice was signed. We used to think an attendance of fifty men rather extraordinary in the old days, but last summer and fall we had from 4,000 to 5,000 a day, and often 7,000 to 8,000 on Saturdays and Sundays. We had a four-floored café building, with a cafeteria on one floor, a canteen—in France a place for candy and cigarets—lounging-rooms and billiard-rooms on the upper floor and a moving-picture hall.
>
> That great American commodity, the fried egg, was the chief desire of the dough-boy. I never fried eggs myself except in the very earliest days, for I don't know much about cooking, and I never could have fried them fast enough to feed those dough-boys. We had one chef who did nothing but fry eggs; most boys were satisfied with two, altho some could eat six, and when we couldn't manage to get fresh eggs we had to put them up in omelets. When eggs are not so fresh they will do well enough in omelets. And the dough-boy is always calling for ice-cream; there were some who wanted it for breakfast, but we simply couldn't start that early in the morning, for there wouldn't have been any left by night. We had one chef who made ice-cream from morning to night. We used to give them doughnuts for breakfast, of course, and always, as often as possible, pie. Lemon-meringue pie—that was their favorite—with plenty of meringue on the top.

Before Mrs. Astor left France, difficulties had arisen in Bordeaux because so many private soldiers and regiments had adopted little French children and wanted permission to bring them to America. She told the *Evening Sun* reporter:

> The French children and the American Army are sworn comrades, and the soldiers having claimed the ownership of these children as pets—even as boys claim possession of a stray dog—can not understand why parents, relatives, or the French Government should object to seeing them taken off home to Iowa or Missouri. The French people do not want any little boys, naturally, to go out of the country. But the boys want their children to go home with them. And there is the A. E. F.—in an *impasse.*
>
> The job of keeping the soldiers and sailors in the base-camps and on leave, of course, was no easy task. The morale and conduct of each regiment, of course, depend largely on the spirit of its commanding officer, and commanding officers vary; but I must say that all those in our vicinity were splendid. I never saw anything in the conduct or the example of the soldier or the sailor but of which the American people might be proud; they and their officers were like friendly brothers. The General went to all the baseball games, and we canteen-workers went along, too, and handed out the prizes.

PREMIER CLEMENCEAU OF FRANCE AS A FIGHTER

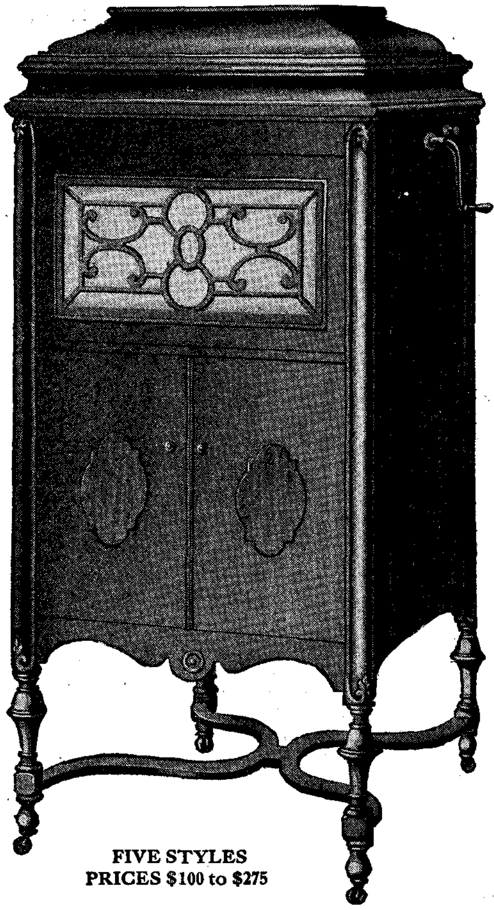
PREMIER CLEMENCEAU'S past record indicates anything but a tendency to back down in difficult situations. He is a past master in the game of diplomacy and has often "taken the trick" in the face of great odds. These characteristics, which lend additional interest to his clash with President Wilson relative to the "balance of power," were well defined by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in a sermon reported by *The Eagle.* We quote:

> Now seventy-seven years of age, Clemenceau has had a stormy and tumultuous career. All his life long he has lived in the thunder of political battle. He has been a tribune of the people. In every political campaign he has been a fighter, and has given blows and received them. For years he was one of the best hated men of his time. Often he was ahead of the people, and lost his leadership; perhaps once or twice he followed after the people, and so of necessity had no following. From the beginning he has had the courage of his own convictions. Forty-eight years ago at Metz, where he was serving as one of the French delegates, Clemenceau refused to sign the document ceding Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. On that occasion he declared for the right of self-determination on the part of the Alsatians. "Men can not be bought as slaves in Africa nor sold as serfs in Russia, nor delivered like cattle into the hands of Bismarck." In that hour Clemenceau raged like a lion and roared like a tiger. He ran every form of personal risk. For a time he lost all prestige, but never once did he flinch from his position. When forty-eight years had come and gone everything his associates had ceded to Germany Clemenceau saw returned to France. Few men ever fought a battle and forty-eight years later entered into the fruits of the victory. From the very beginning of this war, therefore, Clemenceau led the attack. As Prime Minister he joined, as

Plays All Brands of Records

(Nationalized for Wholesalers)

THE WHOLE miracle world of record music is yours, because your Resona plays records of every brand—plays them all—gives you utter freedom of selection—and no extra attachments are needed.



FIVE STYLES
PRICES $100 to $275

More important! Here is the first scientifically *instrumentized* phonograph—with the same application of *instrument acoustics* which gives range, color and personality to good violins, and to all other good musical instruments.

Through scientific *instrumentizing*, the Resona *re-animates* music. Every quality within the whole range of tone—"coloring," "voice," "spirit," "touch," "personality"—every subtle quality and shading that are in the record—*are quickened* into *living music*, just as they are perfectly enunciated in the *shaped-by-hand, all wood, instrumentized* tone throat.

It is brilliant musical *interpretation*, so wonderfully *voice-true*, so *note-true* so *expression-true* that the Resona is the chosen instrument of musical colleges for bringing to their students the true-to-life expression of musical celebrities.

The Resona not only plays *every* brand of record, but plays *all* records with a new superb expression—with *personality*.

Near-at-home responsibilty for fullest satisfaction is what you get with the Resona—sold the value-giving way—through responsible, near-at-hand wholesalers and most responsible retail dealers.

Here are the outstanding reasons why you should

Own a Resona

Volume Regulation in the tone throat—an inconspicuous adjustment at the side of the cabinet regulates the **tone throat**—you suit the volume to the room and still have true-to-note music.

Record Self-Stop — automatically stopping the disc at last note of the record.

Speed-Set—governing "time" of record.

Plays all records—without adapters or special attachments. Uses all needles.

Specially selected wood for cabinet work—specially treated to give permanence to acoustic qualities—prideful skill in all cabinet work and finishing.

Watch-smooth, easy-winding, long-running, three-spring motor.

Instrumentized tone-throat—shaped by hand, of choicely chosen woods, with skillful application of the principles of instrument acoustics. Non metal **Orchestra-Shell Tone Chamber**—another application of instrument acoustics.

The Resona is sold by most responsible dealers, not necessarily music dealers. Hear the Resona play **all brands of records**. Write for name of the Resona dealer nearest you.

Milwaukee Talking Machine Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

(Wholesalers in Drug, Hardware, General and other lines who are interested in the unique "Nationalized for Wholesalers" plan of Resona may communicate directly with Stanley E. Roth, Secretary of the Company.)

From Professor Faraday's famous lecture
"Chemical History of a Candle"

"You remember that when a candle burns badly it produces smoke; but if it is burning well there is no smoke. *And you know that the brightness of the candle is due to this smoke which becomes ignited.* Here is an experiment to prove this: So long as the smoke remains in the flame of the candle and becomes ignited, it gives a beautiful light, and never appears to us in the form of black particles."

Let This Principle Cut Your Coal Bills

Saves One-Half

"I have a large ten room house, all of which I heat all the time. I have saved at least 50 per cent on fuel and have kept my home good and warm, which I was unable to do with an ordinary hard coal furnace."
(Signed) A. M. Trenholm
Rockford, Ill.

$19.20 Heats 8 Rooms

"The *New-Feed* UNDERFEED I bought of Frank P. Diehl works fine. I heated 8 good sized rooms last winter and used 8 tons of Pocahontas slack and kept a good steady heat."
(Signed) T. V. Craig
Defiance, Ohio

Heats 8 Rooms for $50

"I believe the UNDERFEED has no equal for economy as I have heated my house of eight rooms at a cost of less than fifty dollars for the season." (Signed)
Ralph P. Sharp
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Saves One-Half

"I am glad to say, after using the *New-Feed* UNDERFEED for a season, I've saved one-half of the coal cost, compared with coal I used other seasons in a hot air furnace."
(Signed) M. W. Amos
Baltimore, Md.

When the great Michael Faraday delivered his famous lecture, "Chemical History of a Candle," before the Royal Society, London, England, he demonstrated a great heating principle which a hundred years later was to be embodied in Williamson UNDERFEED Furnaces and Boilers.

Result—coal bills cut 'way down! Read to the left the letters of saving from UNDERFEED users themselves.

The UNDERFEED principle of burning coal is the same as the candle principle. In the UNDERFEED fresh coal is fed from *below*—the hot, clean fire is always on top of the coals where it hugs the effective radiating surfaces. Smoke, soot and gas are all consumed and transformed into heat as they pass upward through the fire! No clinkers or partly-burned coals. Everything burned to a clean, white and feathery ash.

Because of this scientific principle the Williamson UNDERFEED burns the cheaper grades of coal as cleanly and effectively as others burn the costlier grades—*a first great saving!*

Whether you heat with warm air, hot water, steam or vapor—or whether you are thinking of installing a new heating system now or a year from now, write us for free book "From Overfed to UNDERFEED," which pictures and describes it all.

WOULD YOU BURN A CANDLE THIS WAY?

WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED FURNACES & BOILERS

OR WOULD YOU BURN IT THIS WAY?

Cut Coal Bills 'Way Down

The Williamson Heater Co.
271 Fifth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Tell me how to cut my coal bills with a Williamson UNDERFEED.

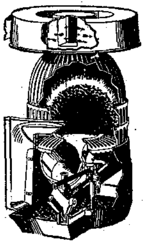
Warm Air................Steam or Hot Water..............
(Mark X after system interested in)

Name ....

Address ....

My heating contractor's name is ....

Heating Contractors: Let us tell you about the Williamson UNDERFEED and our proposition. Both are winners.



it were, the war cabinet. He went into the front trenches and worked with the *poilu*. He spent two or three days each week with Joffre at headquarters, and later with Foch. He rode the line from Ypres to Verdun, without regard to snow of winter, the rain and fog of summer. When the people of Paris thought everything was lost Clemenceau climbed into his automobile and went wherever there was a crowd and harangued the multitude. He rebuked them for their fears, laughed at their discouragement, proclaimed his optimism, shouted out his certainty of coming victory. Like Miltiades he flung his helmet into the thick of the enemy and called on his men to follow him and recover the helmet again.

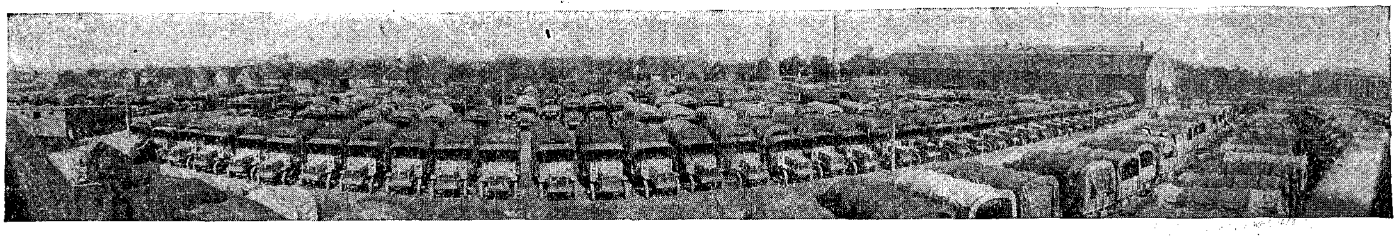
LETTERS FROM THE FRONT TO THE FOLKS AT HOME

Exciting incidents of the battle-field are still coming from the boys in France. Some of the letters have a regretful tone—probably inspired by the cessation of hostilities—and others glory in their recent fierce activity as a religious as well as military duty. Sergeant Phil Katz, of the 363d Regiment, however, gives the general view of the Army in recounting his personal experience in the Argonne Woods fight, in a letter printed in *Bubbles*, published by the East Bay Water Company, San Francisco, for which the sergeant formerly worked as hydrant inspector. After a brief description of the "shoe-leather express" on which the boys were traveling, he says:

We were behind the lines for a couple of days waiting for our artillery to get in position, and every night Jerry would waste a bunch of shells on us. Finally everything was ready, and at about 2:30 on the morning of the 26th our artillery opened up and the big show started. The sky was lighted up for miles, and I surely thought that hell itself broke loose. At 5:30, with a yell of "up and at 'em, boys," we went over the top. No Man's Land looked like a plowed field that some giant had been working in. It seemed to me that there was not a foot of ground that had not been turned over, and some of the holes were ten or twelve feet deep. Perhaps you have read of the fierce fighting in the Argonne Woods. That is where we were, and I can truthfully say without boasting that it was fierce, for Jerry gave us everything he had in the way of high explosives, shrapnel, gas, machine-gun, and airplane-fire.

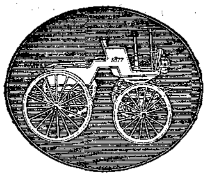
We fought our way through one barbed-wire entanglement after the other and into his trenches, which certainly were wonderful. They had been living there for about four years, and evidently thought the place could not be taken, for the fires in the stoves were still going when we got there. The trenches all had wooden walks in them; many of the dugouts were of concrete, well furnished and heated. All of them had electric lights. They had fine vegetable-gardens, and we got a fine bunch of sausages, wines, 'and jams. I surely would like to have stayed there awhile, but after cleaning them up we had to go forward, and for seven days we drove Jerry in front of us, and for two days we held the line. Those were the longest nine days of my life, and incidentally they were nine days of hell. Besides our arms and

Selden



A SEA OF SELDEN TRUCKS READY TO BE DRIVEN OVERLAND TO THE COAST AND SHIPPED TO THE BATTLEFIELDS OF EUROPE

To Help the Allied Nations Bring the World War to a Successful End



1877-1919

The first gasoline motor propelled road wagon was a Selden. *The present types of* Selden Trucks *are the result of years of continuous experiment, observation and experience in manufacture since the day of their inception in 1877.*

Shipload after shipload of SELDEN TRUCKS was transported overseas—to England, to France, to Italy, to Russia, to Japan—and mile after mile of SELDEN TRUCKS were driven overland to army camps and industrial plants in this country.

Economy, speed, rugged construction, power, absolute dependability and endurance to the limit were the requirements of war service. Selden "IN-BUILT QUALITY" met them all.

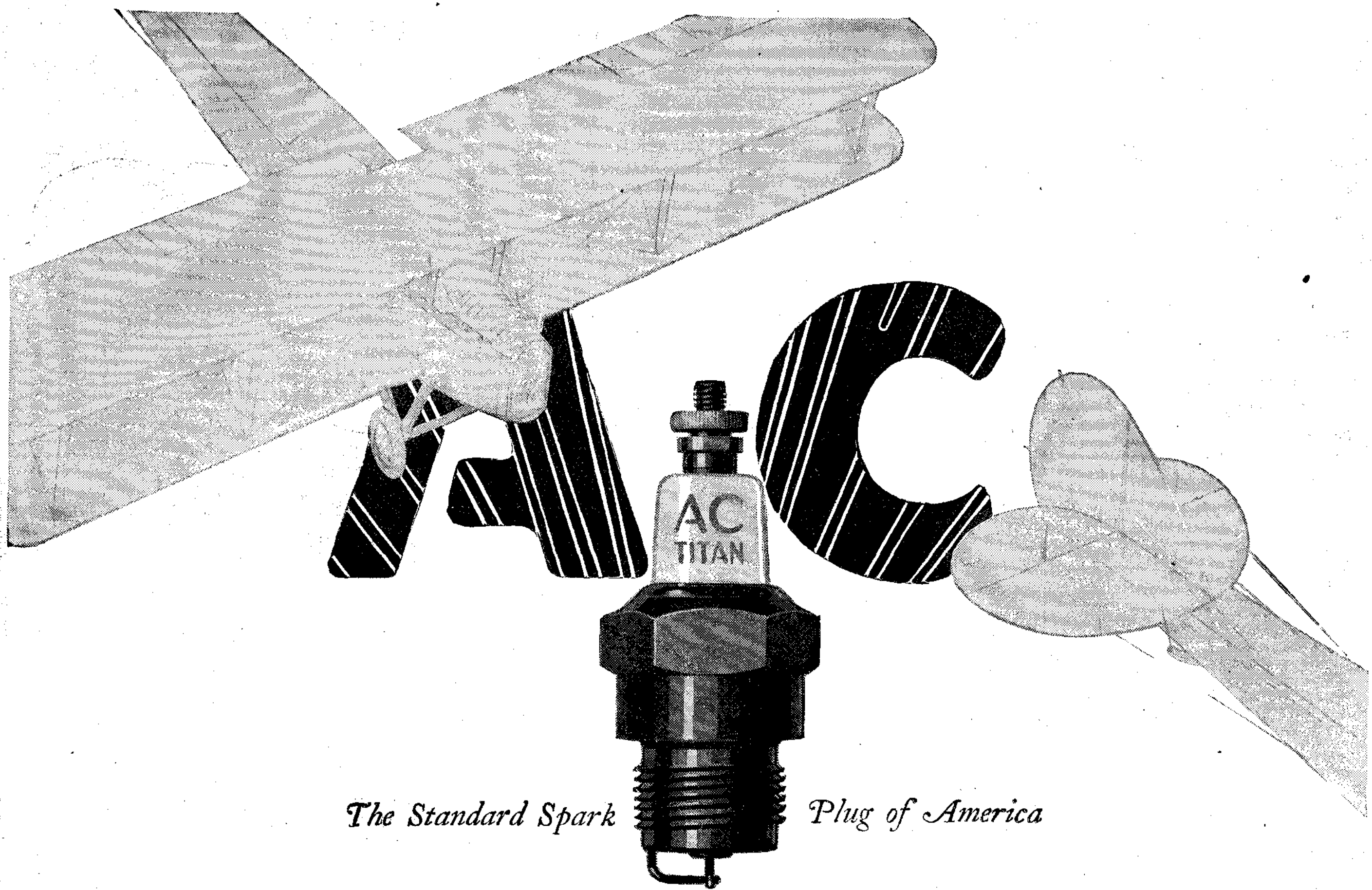
One to Five Ton Models. Write for complete information.

Buy a SELDEN It's ALL Truck

SELDEN TRUCK SALES COMPANY

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

Trucks



The Standard Spark Plug of America

First Choice In Every Field

AC Spark Plugs have won the overwhelming preference of engineering experts and manufacturers in every branch of the automotive industry.

Aviation: At the outbreak of the war the United States Government invited the spark plug manufacturers of this country to submit plugs to be used in an aviation motor of 125 pounds compression.

The result of these tests was the adoption of AC Plugs for Liberty and Hispano-Suiza airplane motors.

At the time of the signing of the armistice we were producing 40,000 airplane plugs daily—more than the combined outputs of either France, England or other American makers.

These airplane plugs were of the same basic AC design used for years by the leading automobile, truck and tractor builders of this country.

Ordnance Tanks: Army engineers chose AC Plugs for a large number of the ordnance tanks built in this country for overseas service.

Army Trucks: Most of the trucks bought by the United States Government were AC-equipped. All of the standardized Government Class B trucks were equipped with AC's.

Motor Cars: For years AC Spark Plugs have been standard factory equipment on by far the majority of high grade passenger cars built in this country.

Trucks, Commercial: Most of the better known trucks are equipped regularly with AC Plugs.

Tractors: A glance through the list of manufacturers below will show that many manufacturers of high grade farm tractors have expressed a decided preference for AC Spark Plugs.

To the spark plug buyer this concerted endorsement can mean but one thing. Engineering experts in every line, men who have the apparatus and scientific knowledge necessary for discriminating tests, believe absolutely that AC Spark Plugs are the best spark plugs.

That preference for AC's extends from the United States Government down.

You can make no mistake in following such example.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

These manufacturers use AC for factory equipment

Acme Trucks
Advance-Rumely Tractors
Ahrens Fox Fire Trucks
American-La France
Anderson
Apperson
Brockway Trucks
Buffalo Motors
Bugatti
Buick
Cadillac
J. I. Case T. M. Company
Chalmers
Chandler
Chevrolet
Cole
Continental Motors
Crane-Simplex
Daniels
Davis
Deere Tractors
Delco-Light
Diamond T Trucks
Dodge Brothers
Dorris
Dort
Duesenberg Motors
Essex
Federal Trucks
Fulton Trucks
F-W-D Trucks
Gabriel Trucks
Genco Light
G. M. C. Trucks
Gramm-Bernstein Trucks
Hall Trucks
Hatfield
Haynes
Hispano-Suiza
Hudson
Hupmobile
Jackson
Jordan
Jumbo Trucks
Kissel Kar
Knox Tractors
La Crosse Tractors
Lalley-Light
Liberty
Liberty Aircraft Motors
Locomobile
Marmon
Maytag
McLaughlin (Canada)
Menominee Trucks
Midland Trucks
Moline-Knight
Moreland Trucks
Murray
Nash
National
Netco Trucks
Northway
Oakland
Old Reliable Trucks
Oldsmobile
Oneida Trucks
Packard
Paige
Paterson
Patriot Trucks
Peerless
Pierce-Arrow
Pilot
Premier
Reo
Riker Trucks
Robinson Fire Trucks
Rock Falls
Rutenber Motors
Samson Tractors
Sandow Trucks
Sanford
Saxon
Scripps-Booth
Scripps Motors
Seagrave Fire Trucks
Seneca
Signal Trucks
Singer
Smith Motor Wheel
Standard Trucks
Stearns-Knight
Stephens
Sterling Motors
Sterling Trucks
Stewart Trucks
Stutz
Titan Trucks
Tower Trucks
United States Motor Trucks
Wallis Tractors
Waukesha Motors
Westcott
White
Wilcox Trux
Wisconsin Motors

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending.

ammunition, all we carried was our reserve rations, and a couple of extra pairs of socks. Wherever night overtook us there we stopt and dug a hole for our bed. We had the earth beneath us and the sky overhead for bedclothes, for we carried neither blankets nor overcoats. For two nights and a day it poured down rain, and on one morning when we woke up the ground was covered with frost. It was not until the eighth day that we had anything warm in our stomachs, and then all we had was coffee, which, after being carried for over a mile, was not so very warm at that. In the meantime we lived on canned corned beef, hardtack, and water. We were up against the famous Prussian Guards, which are supposed to be Germany's picked troops, but one American is a match for a dozen of the pigs. We took all they had to give, and then gave them some in return. They are fine fighters at long range, so long as they are concealed, but put them in the open or at close range and they will quit like a bunch of curs. They would work a machine gun until we were within a hundred yards of them and then jump up and holler, "Mercy, *Kamerad*." My hearing never was very good and those high explosives have not helped it any.

When the armistice was signed Paris threw off the noble reserve which had won her the admiration of the world and went as wild with excitement as did New York and other American cities. The newspaper correspondents gave us glowing pictures of the scenes in the French metropolis, but accounts by our soldier boys are adding touches which improve what some of them call the *tout ensemble* of the celebration. For instance, Corporal Willis B. Burdick gave interesting side-lights in a letter written from the aviation headquarters in Paris to his parents in Kalamazoo, Mich. The following extracts are taken from the Kalamazoo *Gazette:*

I have vivid recollections of wild pandemonium, seething crowds of deafening din, shouting men and women, of a waving sea of multicolored flags, of songs, of national hymns sung with tremendous volume and fervor; of Americans embracing French, of French English, of English embracing Belgians; of loaded automobile-trucks pushing through the densely populated boulevards, the occupants acclaimed with cheers by those on foot, of continual processions from one end of an avenue to another; of flag-bedecked government buildings and private homes; of salvoes from salute cannon all over the city; of military bands filling the air with martial music; of brilliantly illuminated streets at night; of peculiarly humorous incidents; and on, and on—

Who can adequately describe the manifestations of joy that occurred in Paris when the wonderful longed-for news arrived, announcing that the armistice had been signed! As soon as the news of the signing of the armistice was known in official circles, the Paris municipal council sent out, to be posted all over the city, a stirring appeal to the population to celebrate the greatest victory ever won.

And Paris underwent a marvelous transformation. The avenues became museums of Allied flags. The physiognomy of Paris was transformed as tho by a magic wand. Who can describe the delirium of popular joy that swept across the city! For the first time since the beginning of the war munitions-factories suspended work, schools closed, banks closed, and even some of the cafés had to close for lack of help. To some of the French it seemed hardly believable.

Monday afternoon work was suspended at headquarters. Who could work midst such excitement! Big United States Army trucks were decorated and prest into service. The thousands of taxi-cabs were overloaded with joy-riders, shouting at the top of their voices. It was a great spectacle, and one of the most inspiring I have ever witnessed. It will be one of the most memorable events in all my experience while here in France.

The Place de la Concorde, which still is one vast park of German cannon, was naturally an attractive center for the revelers. I saw a French *poilu* with both legs off, yet who managed to navigate on two stumps, who was the joyful recipient of kisses and embraces from all of the pretty girls who passed. The emotions of the French were fully displayed. Every one forgot himself in the supreme joy that animated the multitude.

The crowds grew more dense as the night drew on. The city of subdued blue lights suddenly blazed forth with the brilliant illumination of thousands of lights.

"*Voilà! C'est un avion!*"

"*Non, ce n'est pas vrai, c'est une lampe sur la tour Eiffel.*"

And sure enough, as I followed the direction of the extended arm of my kind French civilian friend, I noticed two search-lights that were sweeping the cloudy heavens with slender beams of light. And quickly the recollection of air-raids came to me, when such beams sought out the Hun air-raiders. But now it added to the grandeur of the imposing spectacle. Colored lights and flares gave a fantomlike appearance to the show. I stood for several moments on the corner of Rue Royale and the Place de la Concorde and watched the moving throngs. French people prest past me.

"*Vive l'Amérique!, Vivent les Américains!*" many of them remarked to me. "*Vive la France!*" I replied.

Such cheer and light-heartedness! Smiles, smiles, smiles, and, in spite of the strain and crush, not a single frown. When a citizen found himself to be at variance with some of those around him, burly *poilus* would push their way through with an "*Allons, c'est l'armistice,*" and all laughed and dispersed. Such was the spirit.

The Place de l'Opéra was the scene of an interesting incident at 9:30 on Monday night. A well-known, famous opera-singer rendered the "Marseillaise," and the crowd joined in the refrain. There must have been over 100,000 people in that square. The world-famous Café de la Paix was the scene of many patriotic and humorous incidents, and up and down the Boulevards des Italiens and les Capucines one procession succeeded another. Movies were practically open to all. American soldiers banded together and arm in arm with French *poilus* and English Tommies rushed the theaters one after another.

The pent-up reserve and anxiety of four years of war just exploded that night. French statesmen mingled on foot with the crowd. Clemenceau attempted to do it quietly, but had to seek shelter, the crowds acclaimed him so boisterously. General Pershing drove through the Place de la Concorde, was recognized, and roars of applause greeted him.

"You have no idea how the end of this nightmare has changed or, rather, brought

"Smoking Doesn't Dry My Throat"

I use *Zymole Trokeys.* They are certainly soothing. *Zymole Trokeys* will help you, too, to keep your throat and voice fit. They are not cough drops but mildly antiseptic throat pastilles of real worth. I always keep a box handy. If *you* smoke, talk or sing, use them. At drug stores everywhere.

Why are Zymole Trokeys good?
That is easily understood;
Use one when your throat is dry,
Then you'll know the reason why!

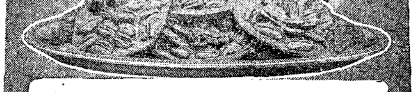
Eighth Prize
Zymole Trokey Jingle Contest
Henry R. Mygatt, New York City

Zymole Trokeys
"FOR HUSKY THROATS"

Help Keep Your Hair With Hot Shampoos of **Cuticura Soap**

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. 6B, Boston."

Order by Mail
The Famous Original
CREOLE PRALINES
(GRUNEWALD)
Made with LOUISIANA PECANS and LOUISIANA CANE SUGAR



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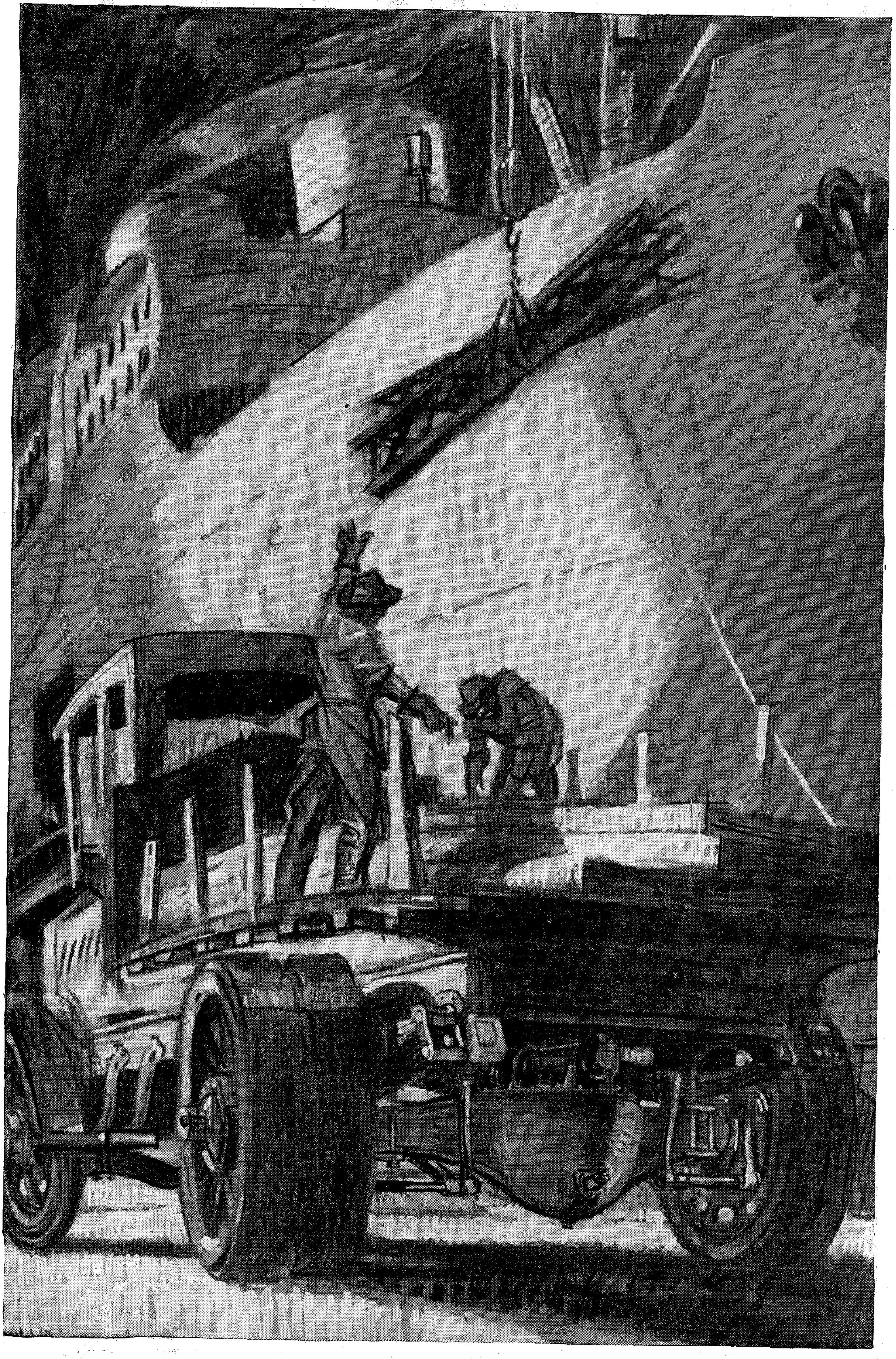

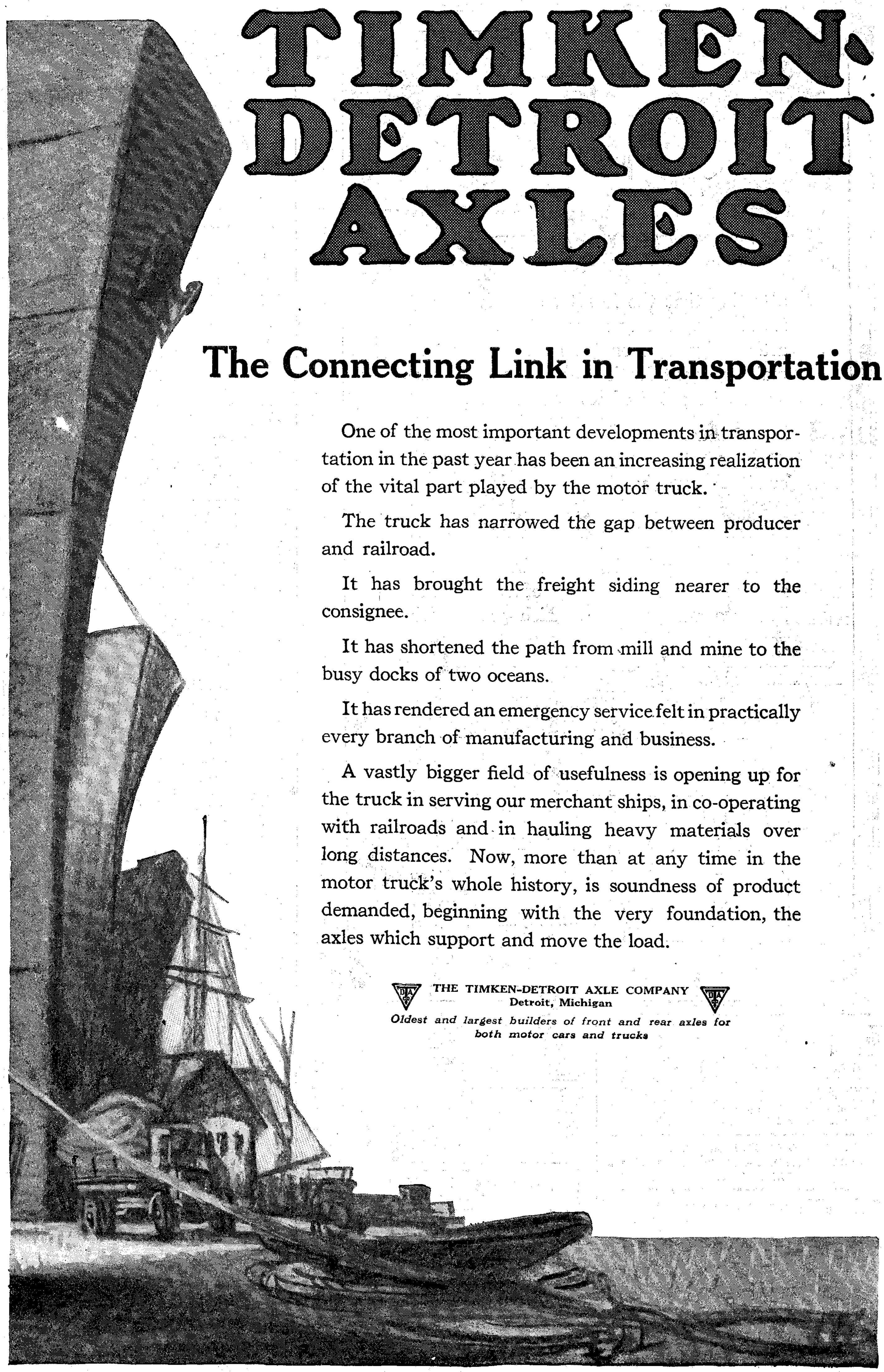

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out the French people," writes Private Carroll G. Ross, of the 1st Provisional Company, 3d Depot Division, A. E. F., to his parents at Rutland, Vt. This statement was impelled by an unusual experience of Private Ross and a friend several days after the armistice was signed. They were invited to play the music at a mass in celebration of victory and were subsequently entertained in royal style in the château of a real marquise. Here is the story in detail:

"Now for my adventures, and they will account for my not having written the last of the week. Saturday noon Tom Peel asked me if I wanted to go to S—— and spend the week-end with him. His friend here, Madame Boudois; a refugee from Amiens, had relatives in S——, sixteen kilometers from here, and she had invited him and one other to go and visit them for Sunday. It seems they were going to have a mass Sunday in celebration of the victory, and they wanted him to play the violin for some selections. Anything for variety! I accepted. There was a mix up in vehicles, so Madame B., Tom, and I walked out. Sixteen kilometers is about nine and one-half miles, but it was a lovely walk. Now remember that all conversation had to be in French. We arrived at L—— and had supper and then went over to the priest's to see about practising in the church and the music.

"Tom has no violin of his own, but they borrow one for him wherever he goes. We got into the church and I started to play the organ for Tom to practise. It was a little bigger than an ordinary parlor organ. S—— is only a small town, but they had a very pretty church owing to a marquise who lives in a beautiful château there. Now prepare to laugh! The priest asked me to play the whole mass Sunday and I accepted. So Tom and I played over the mass and special music, all of which was very simple, but extremely beautiful. Saturday night we slept in a real French bed, that is, with a feather bed under you and one over you.

"Sunday morning we practised some more before the service, and then came the mass. The priest's three sisters formed the choir, and one of them, thanks be! stood beside me and told me the order of the service and music. We got along finely. At the end we played a "March of the Allies," a piece composed of the different national anthems, with the exception of the "Star-Spangled Banner," but Tom wrote out the air to that and so I could improvise, and we played that with the others. The church was decorated with flags.

"No soldiers had been billeted in the town, so we were a kind of walking museum. After the service the marquise herself came up and thanked us. She spoke English. The French people were greatly pleased with the attention the marquise paid us. That feeling for aristocracy which we lack showed so plainly then in the remarks the French made, altho the marquise was a very pleasant woman indeed. The priest then asked us to play at the afternoon service. We did not play all of that, because we had had no time to practise the regular music, but we played all of the special music. Never knew I was to officiate as organist at a Catholic mass, did you?

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38 What Next ?

It was a great change and I feel better for the change.

"After the service both Tom and myself nearly fainted away. Two girls and an elderly woman came up and said in good old English, 'How do you do? We enjoyed your playing very much.' We nearly kissed them on the spot. It turned out that they were the housekeeper and two maids from the château and that the marquise employed nothing but English help. (How small the world is. The priest at S—— has a cousin living in Newport, Vt.)

"Our carriage was supposed to bring us back directly after the service, but as it was late in getting there, the priest invited us to go over to his house, so we all—his three sisters, English maids, our French friends—went over and were served cakes and tea. Tom played secular music and I danced with the girls and had a very pleasant time. Incidentally we got invitations out to the château any time. And we intend to go soon.

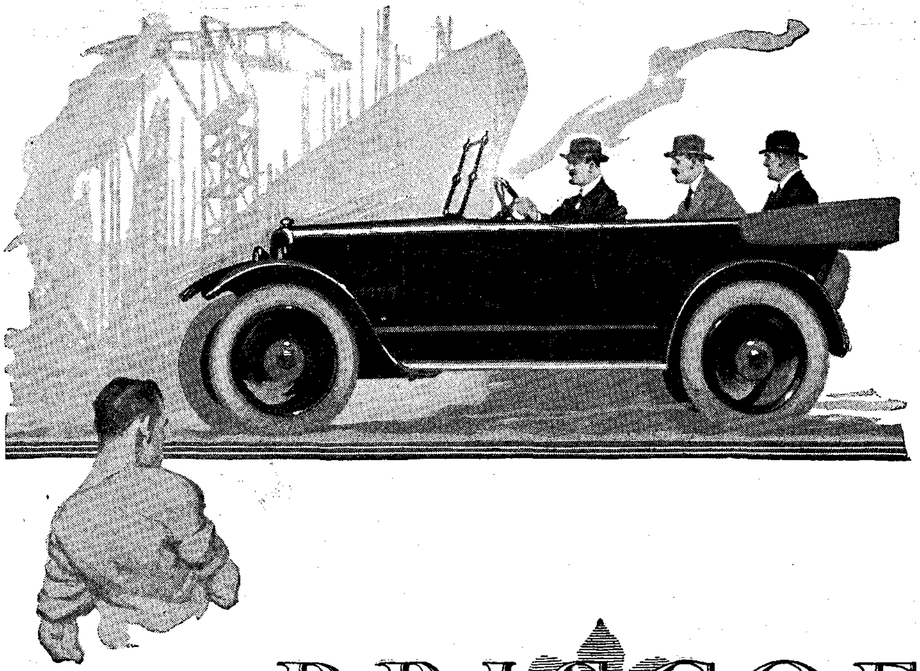
"Got back here about seven and went to dinner at some other French friends of Madame B.'s, the Levands, which was very good. Then we adjourned to the park, where there was another celebration for victory. It seems that during the afternoon here there had been a big parade, with the Kaiser in chains, and Alsace and Lorraine in flowers, and this lasted into the evening."

DOES CYRIL WANT TO BE THE CZAR OF RUSSIA?

THE Russian Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the former Czar, has figured lately as the center of a monarchist plot, reported from Stockholm. It is not known, add the dispatches, whether Cyril really desires to be placed on the Russian throne by General Trepoff and other reactionaries who propose to reestablish a monarchical form of government in Russia.

Cyril has always disclaimed any desire to rule Russia, and it is not supposed that recent events there have made the Czar business more appealing. Nevertheless, says a writer in the New York *World*, it is "immaterial whether or not he is a party to the present scheme." It is the Russian habit, it appears, to make a Czar of a Grand Duke and ask his permission afterward. We read regarding the involuntary aspirant:

> Ever since 1912, when the serious illness of the Grand Duke Alexis excited fear that the Czar might leave no male heir, Cyril has been supposed to be an aspirant, and since the deposition of the Czar the Royalists have put him forward as pretender to the throne. That rôle will probably be assumed for him, and he must carry it, of his own volition or not, until his death or a settled democracy in Russia shall put an end to movements to restore the monarchy.
>
> Cyril, who is forty-two, married his first cousin after she had been divorced and incurred criticism both because of the relationship and the divorce. She was the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh and of a Russian Grand Duchess. The two cousins were childhood lovers. Influenced by Queen Victoria, his mother, the Duke made a match between the daughter and the Grand Duke of Hesse, brother of the



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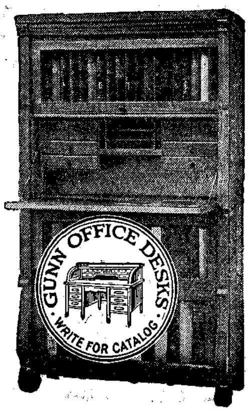

young Czarina. It was not a happy union, and after a divorce had undone it the girl eloped with her Russian cousin and was married to him. Two children were born of the marriage and the family life has been happy.

It may be noted concerning Michael that all through the time when his mother was trying to advance his interests he was repeatedly heard to say he would never accept the Russian throne, as his tastes had always been too democratic. That was so true of him in his youth that from early boyhood the family had nicknamed him "Plebeian." When the retiring Czar named him for the succession he declared publicly that he wished no such place unless the people were to call him to it, and thus the revolution did not disconcert his personal preferences, however else it may have affected him.

While the Grand Duke Cyril was put forward as the central figure in the aspirations of the monarchists in their recent activities in Stockholm, their plans provided an alternate in the person of Grand Duke Alexander Michailovich, the husband of Xenia, sister of the former Czar, who would thus restore the throne to the Romanof family through the female line, preserving it for the generation of the former Czar.

Chief agent in the Stockholm operations was Gen. Demetri Trepoff, formerly Premier, who had served as Governor of Russia through the reaction against German activities, his successor having been Alexander Protopopoff, an extreme reactionary, who was swept away by the revolution.

General Trepoff's associates in Stockholm were Baron Taube, formerly chief of the political department of the Foreign Office; Prince Volkonski, formerly Vice-President of the Duma and Under-Secretary of the Interior; Baron Rosen, formerly Russian Ambassador to Washington; Count Kokowtseff, who had once been Premier of Russia; General Massalskij, General Judenuch, who commanded the Caucasian Army which captured Trebizond, and other noted reactionaries.

According to the Stockholm cables they organized a cabinet, and arranged that General Mannerheim should organize an army in Finland, march upon Petrograd, overthrow the Bolshevik Army, set up the Trepoff Government, and proclaim Grand Duke Cyril Czar. The Grand Duke Alexander Michailovich was seemingly to be held in reserve for elevation to the throne in case Cyril should not qualify.

Dispatches said the Stockholm plans failed because representatives of the Allies in Stockholm gave General Trepoff clearly to understand that monarchist combinations could not expect much sympathy or any help from democratic Europe and America. It appeared also in the disclosures of the mission that some of the new promoters of monarchy, notably Baron Rosen, Baron Taube, and Prince Volkonski, had publicly shown pro-German and anti-Entente tendencies in the war, and their proclivities were not likely to undergo change in the future. It was also recalled that for a century or longer all the Romanofs were blood relatives of German ruling houses, among them those of Prussia, Baden, and Wurttemberg, a condition that might easily induce political alliances displeasing to the Allies.

According to the Stockholm dispatches, the monarchical movement has received a permanent quietus, but the names behind it are those of strong, persistent men, whose further activities may well bear watching.

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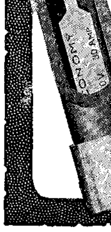

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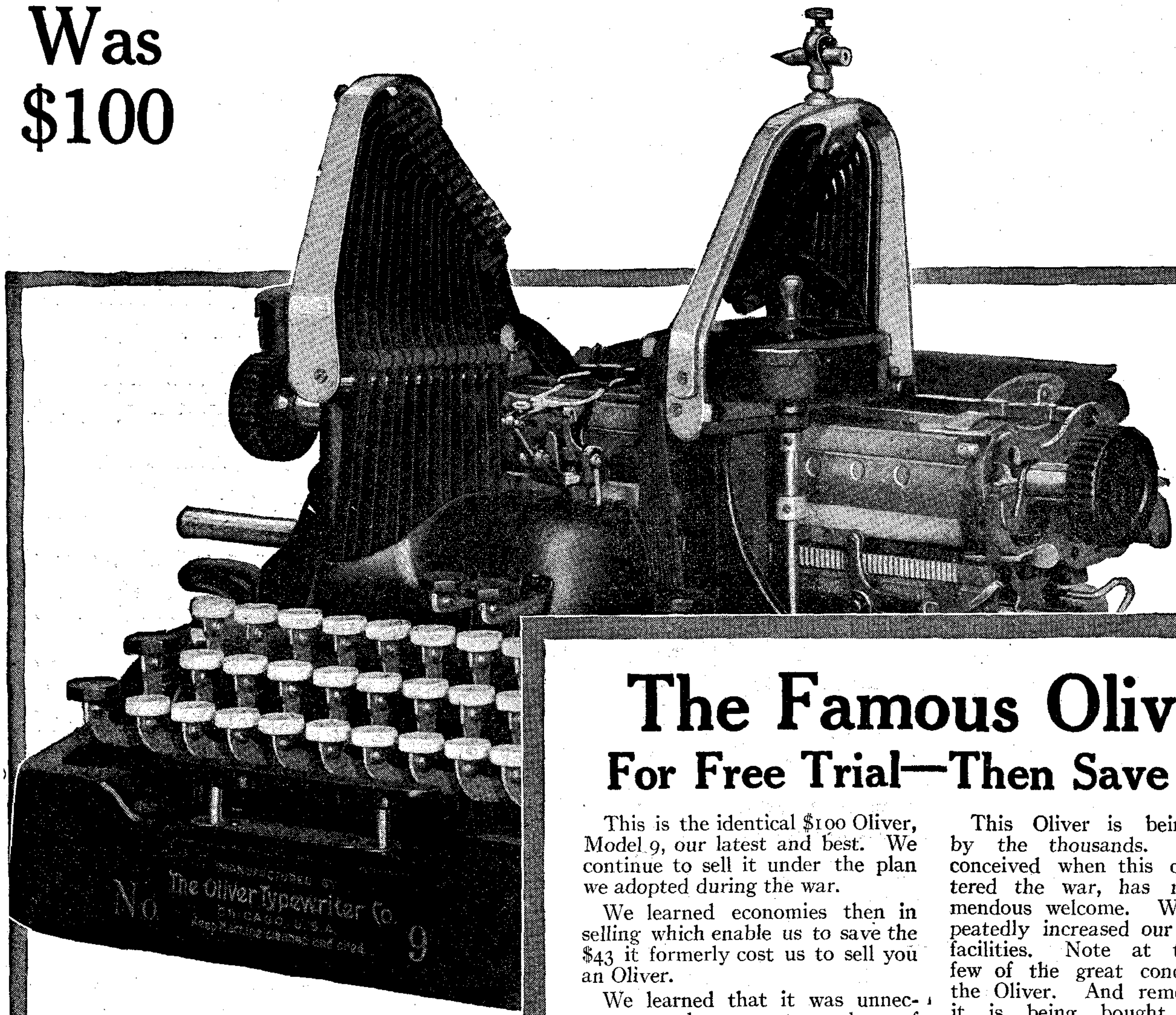

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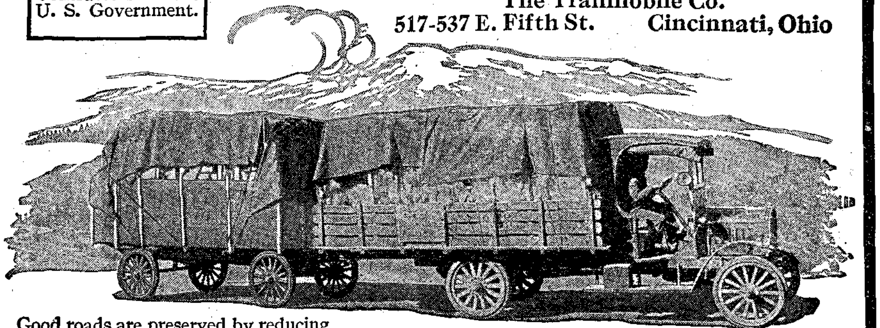

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CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

January 15.—British and American journalists protest against an agreement by the peace delegates in Paris to confine information given to the public to a daily official *communiqué*. It is understood, says an Associated Press dispatch, that British and American delegates opposed this decision, but were outvoted by the French, Italians, and Japanese.

London is unofficially informed that the new armistice terms to be presented to Germany include retribution for the murder and ill-treatment of Allied prisoners, and the removal of $500,000,000 gold from Berlin to a safe place. Germany is also required to turn over 4,000,000 tons of shipping to carry food-supplies to needy countries in Europe.

On unimpeachable authority, says the Central News, a situation exists in Europe under which war may break out again at any moment, and the Allied War Council has decided that the whole scheme of British army demobilization must be revised so as to meet the obligations which by common consent of the Allies have been placed on British shoulders.

Grant Squires, formerly of the Hoover Relief Committee, gives to the Overman Committee in Washington a terse and bitter picture of the horrors inflicted upon the Belgians by the Germans.

London reports that the International Federation of Seafarers has evolved a plan to force the Peace Conference to exact compensation from Germany for the dependents of submarine victims.

A Paris dispatch states that a survey by American Army officers is planned to give President Wilson an independent estimate of the actual physical damage suffered by France and Belgium during the war.

The New Korea Association has sent to President Wilson and the Foreign Relations Committees of Congress a protest against the annexation of Korea by Japan and a request that the principle of self-determination be applied to that country.

An Associated Press cable states that Greece has laid a memorandum before the Peace Conference asking the Allies to unite the Hellenic peoples by treaty and make Constantinople a separate entity in the proposed world league.

January 16.—Paris reports the Supreme War Council appointing a committee to discuss the subject of publicity with British and American correspondents.

January 17.—Delegations to the Peace Congress are completed, states a Paris dispatch, by according to Belgium and Servia three delegates each and two representatives to the King of the Hejaz, whose forces aided the British in overcoming the Turks in the Holy Land.

The secrecy rule is modified by allowing three newspaper correspondents to be present at all but executive meetings of the Conference.

Marshal Foch tells American correspondents at Treves on January 15 that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. "We must have a peace as absolute as was our success, and one which will guard us against all future aggressions," he declared.

Copenhagen reports the *Sozial Demokrat* announcing that Maxim Litvinoff, former Bolshevik Ambassador at London, has sent a note to President Wilson declaring that the Bolshevik Government of Russia is prepared to

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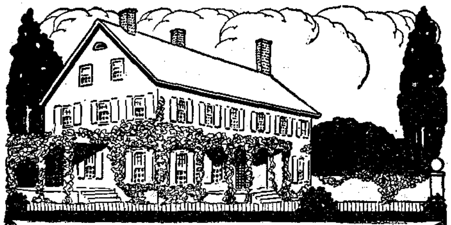
Sterling Tires

TRADE MARK



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cease its world propaganda if the Allies will agree to enter into peace negotiations with it.

President Wilson cables the Civic Forum in New York that prospects for an agreement upon a League of Nations are at present most favorable.

The armistice has been extended one month, states a Paris dispatch, the enemy delegates accepting the clauses offered by the Allies concerning agricultural implements, Russian prisoners of war, naval conditions, and the restitution of material stolen by the Germans from invaded countries.

January 18.—The Peace Congress opens in the Salle de la Paix in Paris. Proceedings are confined to the selection of Premier Clemenceau as permanent chairman, an address of welcome by President Poincaré, and brief speeches by President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and Baron Sonnino.

German chiefs of governmental departments protest against acceptance of the latest armistice conditions, states a Berlin dispatch, because their fulfilment "means for Germany the organized preparation of starvation."

The Paris *Matin* declares that Marshal Foch will immediately break off the armistice with Germany if its conditions are not fulfilled.

Washington announces that our forces in France and occupied territory in Germany are to be reduced to the minimum strength "consistent with our national obligations."

January 19.—Only the nations composing the Supreme Council—Great Britain, France, United States, Italy, and Japan—are to take part in all the sittings of the Peace Congress, states an Associated Press dispatch from Paris; the other nations are to be represented only when questions in which they are especially interested are discust.

Several German and Russian Bolsheviki involved in a plot, backed by German gold, to assassinate President Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, are arrested by the Lausanne police, says a dispatch from Geneva.

A report on the penal responsibility of the ex-Kaiser is published in Paris. It quotes a letter from him written in the early days of the war in which he says "everything must be put to fire and blood. The throats of men and women, children and the aged, must be cut and not a tree or a house left standing."

January 20.—Delegates to the Peace Conference, says a report from Paris, have before them three main proposals regarding Russia: (1) The overthrow of the Bolsheviki by armed intervention. (2) The strengthening of the anti-Bolshevik elements in Russia by every other means than the dispatch of troops. (3) Withdrawal of associated Allied troops, and an attempt to reach a working arrangement with the Bolsheviki.

Paris reports that the Peace Conference will hold sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of each week. Granting the election in Germany of a "stable and responsible government," the signature of the peace treaty is hoped for in March.

The Supr me Council of the Inter-Allied Peace Conference decides that "no general opportunity is to be afforded Germany, for the present at least, to make progress toward a resumption of normal economic conditions." In the American sector, says a report from Coblenz, the American authorities have started German production, and limited sales both in Germany and in France are permitted.

Lord Robert Cecil, British authority on the formation of a league of nations,

GARDEN TALKS

HOME GARDENING IN 1919

The war, bringing with it unprecedented food conditions, awakened many thousands of Americans to the importance of home gardening.

Consider alone the wonderful activities of the United States School Garden Army, in which were enlisted during the past year 1,500,000 boys and girls, representing 4,390 cities. Fifty thousand teachers received special instructions in gardening. This army tilled 60,000 acres of unproductive home and vacant lots, converting this land into food-producing areas. In New York City the profits were Five Dollars for every One Dollar expended.

Although the war is over, the necessity for producing the maximum volume of food is still pressing. America must still feed herself and in addition a large portion of European population. The substantial achievements already attained in garden activities must be continued during 1919.

This year it is hoped to enlist in the School Garden Army five million boys and girls. The army of adult gardeners of uncounted numbers must be also maintained and increased.

Seedsmen are now issuing their catalogs. This means that the forehanded gardener should begin at once to make his plans and order the necessary supplies. The Government is authority for the statement that seeds will be not only scarce but expensive this year. While the supply may be more abundant than that of last year, it may not be sufficient to meet all requirements.

The importance of early orders is therefore imperative. Plantings should be mapped now and orders mailed.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

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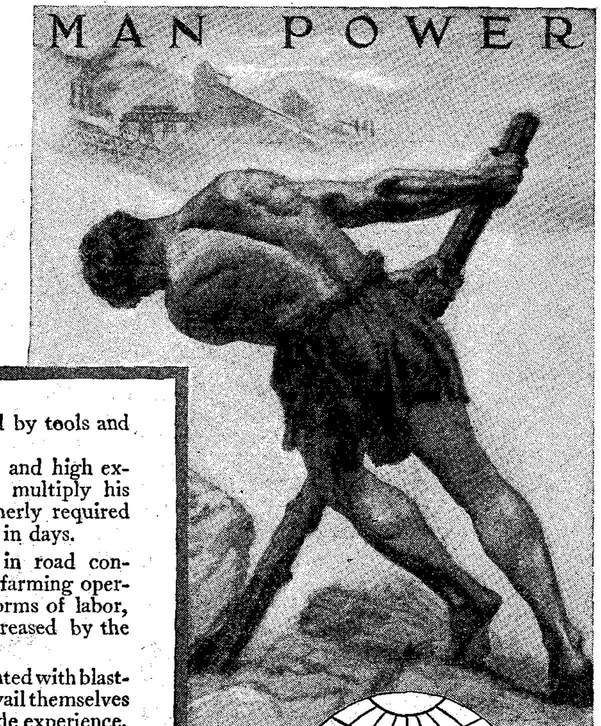

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PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY

announces that Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey can not be admitted at the present time.

January 21.—Canada, Australia, and the other self-governing Dominions of Great Britain, reports Paris, have begun an effort for individual representation in the projected league of nations, claiming the right to enter the league with the same status as other nations.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

January 15.—Copenhagen reports that the government of Brunswick has issued a proclamation proposing the formation of a Central North German Federal Republic.

Cabling on January 14, the Associated Press correspondent declares that Berlin's long week of Bolshevism is finally ended. It is believed that the losses on each side will exceed 200 dead and 1,000 wounded.

Paris is officially informed that Princess Charlotte Adelgende has succeeded to the throne of Luxemburg in place of Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, who has abdicated.

January 16.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been captured, cables the Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, and an Exchange Telegraph message, via Copenhagen, reports the murder of his associate, Rosa Luexemburg. All street gatherings have been prohibited and 300 persons have been arrested for carrying weapons without a permit.

The Spartacides at Bremen have compelled the surrender of the Senate, states another message, and the press have been placed under a "preventive censorship." A vigorous agitation is being carried on throughout northwestern Germany, but attempts to seize power at Delmenhorst and Wilhelmshaven failed.

All is quiet in Berlin, says a German official wireless dated January 15, picked up in London, and it is announced that the Government is determined to prevent by every means at its disposal a repetition of "similar abominations."

One hundred and fifty guns of .77 caliber and $500,000 worth of leather are found by American officers in one day, states a message from Coblenz. Under the armistice terms the guns and leather pass to the Americans as abandoned material.

January 17.—Associated Press cables report Dr. Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg killed in Berlin and note apprehensions of a general strike and uprisings to avenge their deaths. The German Bolsheviki appear to be in full contol in Bremen, Cuxhaven, and Brunswick.

In taking the oath of office Grand Duchess Charlotte expresses a desire "to work with the people of Luxemburg in strengthening the ties of friendship which must exist between this country and the Entente Powers, with which our economic life is bound up."

Paderewski has reached an agreement with General Pilsudski and succeeded in partly forming a new Polish cabinet, according to a message from Warsaw.

Polish forces have entered Bohrmuch and are now approaching Hohenzollern, state advices from Rotterdam.

January 18.—Hamburg reports the collapse of the Bolshevik Republic of Cuxhaven after an existence of five days. A dispatch from Essen says workmen there are opposing Spartacide efforts to compel strikes.

The German Government is reported organizing two armies to counteract an invasion by the Poles, who are already threatening Brandenburg, says a message from Berlin.

Warsaw reports the Polish ministry formed by Paderewski apparently meeting the approval of all parties except the Radical Socialists, who are threatening a general strike.

Spartacide rioters are causing disorders in various parts of Germany, another Berlin dispatch states, and five leaders identified with the rebellion in Spandau are shot dead while attempting to escape.

January 19.—Copenhagen advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company report riots taking place in Germany, where the people are voting for members of the National Assembly.

Amsterdam reports that in a letter dated January 16, Marshal Foch told the German armistice delegation that he would partly lift restrictions on Germany.

January 20.—Grätz, Austria, reports that plenipotentiaries of German Austria, Carinthia, and Jugo-Slavia have decided that, in order to prevent resumption of hostilities, an American investigation commission should conduct inquiries concerning the borders of the states concerned.

Incomplete German election returns indicate that the distribution of seats in the National Assembly will give the Majority Socialists 184, Majority and Independent Socialists and German Democrats combined 266; other parties 154. The Independent Socialists will probably get four out of the fourteen seats from Greater Berlin, to five for the Majority Socialists, two for the Democrats, and one each for the three parties of the Right.

January 21.—Germany, under the draft of the proposed new Constitution, is divided into eight federated republics: The republics of Berlin, of Prussia, of Silesia, of Brandenburg, of Lower Saxony, of Westphalia, of Hesse, and of the Rhinelands. It is provided that the President of the empire is to be elected by the entire German people for a term of seven years. The Chancellor, to be appointed by the President, will be responsible to the Chamber.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS

January 15.—Withdrawal of the American force in Russia is only a question of a short time, cables the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who adds that all the news from Russia and Poland is of an alarming nature.

Hunger riots took place in Petrograd January 11 and 12, according to advices received at Stockholm. Ten thousand people parading the streets shouting for bread were fired upon by Bolshevik troops.

Riga is completely in the hands of the Russian Red army, states a Mitau dispatch to a Berlin newspaper. The city is burning in several places and the Russians and Letts are plundering and murdering.

A violent peasant rising in the interior of Russia against heavy Bolshevik taxes and the tyrannical dictatorship of the "committees for fighting poverty" is reported in a Petrograd dispatch, via Stockholm.

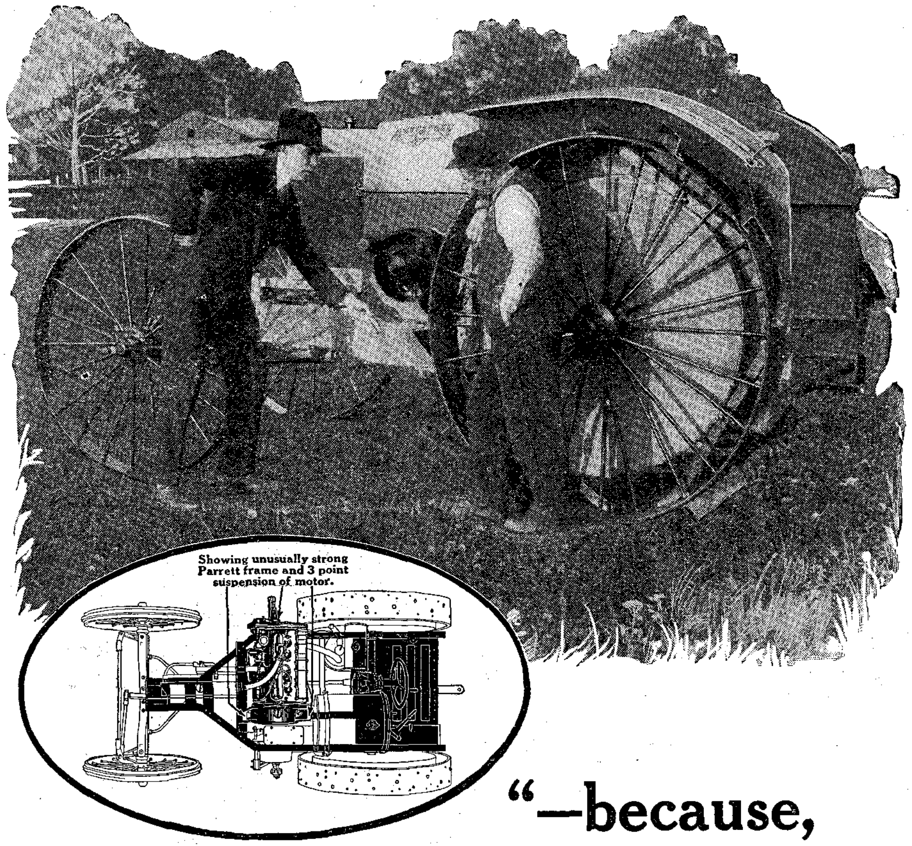
January 16.—The outbreak of anti-Bolshevik revolts in Petrograd is confirmed in dispatches from Zurich.

To protect the country from the Bolsheviki, states a Warsaw telegram to London, the Polish government has provisionally taken over the administration of Lithuania.

January 17.—Omsk reports that the French General Jules Janin, who has been commander of the Czecho-Slovak army, will have supreme direction of the Allied forces in Russia. The Russian Government is negotiating with the Powers for recognition and participation in the Peace Conference.

A counter-revolution has broken out in Petrograd, state reports from Reval to Helsingfors, and the Bolsheviki have started a hurried retreat from Esthonia.

January 18.—The Bolsheviki occupy



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A tractor must have a proper foundation—a unit frame that possesses adequate strength, rigidity and endurance.

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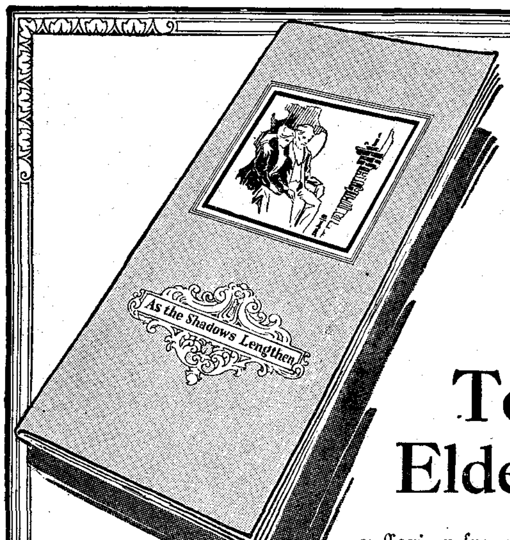

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Mitau, capital of Courland, according to a German wireless received in London, and the Germans were obliged to leave numerous guns behind. Parades of starving workmen in Petrograd are suppressed by troops from China and Korea, who were welcomed by the Bolsheviki as pioneers of the Oriental Internationale.

Victoria, B. C., reports the arrival of Katherine Breshskovskaya, "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," who is on her way to Washington.

January 19.—Archangel reports Siberian troops marching northwestward from Perm through the frozen Mundra territory and says that they have already captured Lapina.

Kief is in the hands of Bolshevik forces, who have overturned the Ukrainian Government, states a Prague dispatch.

January 20.—Bolshevik troops, reports Warsaw, have slackened their advance at the Polish frontier. A Swiss professor, recently returned from Russia after passing the Bolshevik lines, states that the Bolsheviki seem to be well supplied with troops, munitions, and artillery.

Russian prisoners in Germany, said to number 1,500,000, are to be supplied with food, medicines, and clothing, reports Paris, by the American Red Cross.

The agreement for Allied control of the Trans-Siberian Railway, reports Vladivostok, gives the Americans control of the line from Porgranichana to Omsk, a distance of 3,000 miles. John F. Stevens, head of the American Railway Commission to Russia, is to be the chief administrator of the railway with the Russian General Horvath as codirector, and Americans are to guard the line. Cars and engines are to be supplied from the United States.

Foreign Minister Tchitchernin of the Bolshevik Government proposes, in a note whose receipt is reported from Washington, that the United States fix a date and place for a conference to discuss the withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

Esthonian troops, reports London, have taken the town of Narva on the Reval-Petrograd Railway line, together with a large number of Bolshevik prisoners and a quantity of booty.

FOREIGN

January 15.—Portuguese revolutionary forces at Santarem, northeast of Lisbon, having refused to surrender, government troops surrounded and bombarded the town, says a wireless from Lisbon to London.

Fighting at Villa Real, in Traz-os-Montes, is reported in advices from Portugal to Madrid. After being bombarded for eight hours, the revolutionists raised the white flag.

Lima, Peru, reports a dozen strikers arrested and the authorities in complete control of the city.

All business between Lima and Callao has been suspended, state advices to the State Department at Washington, owing to the dynamiting of a portion of the Central Railway during strike disturbances.

Five provinces have asked for troops, states a Buenos Aires dispatch, and there is activity at every army post. Martial law may become effective throughout the country if the Senate passes a bill to that effect, which the Chamber of Deputies voted yesterday.

Montevideo reports the arrival of one British and four United States cruisers under Admiral Caperton. The vessels will probably proceed to Buenos Aires.

January 16.—Dublin reports that the Sinn-Feiners have fixt January 21 for the assembly of an Irish Republic parliament.

Occupation of Montenegro by Servian troops has resulted in the revolt by the

Montenegrins, according to a statement issued by the Montenegrin Legation at Washington.

Canada's Scarlet Riders, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who distinguished themselves on the battlefields of France, are to be reorganized on a prewar basis, according to an official announcement at Regina, Sask.

Labor leaders agree to call off all strikes now in force in Argentina, except the one which has virtually paralyzed shipping in the harbor, states a dispatch from Buenos Aires.

A handbill signed "Mexican Bolsheviki," urging the death of President Carranza, Villa, Felix Diaz, and all other political leaders and rich men in Mexico, has been distributed at El Paso, Tex., states an Associated Press dispatch.

Cost of living in Mexico has doubled since 1910, according to an official report published in Mexico City.

Munich reports Bavarian newspaper men voting unanimously to form a recognized trade-union.

January 17.—London announces that a regular aerial passenger service with Paris in connection with the Peace Conference will be inaugurated January 20.

An official Jugo-Slav report issued in Washington emphatically denies any disturbances in Montenegro.

It is reported in Dublin that the British Government is about to issue a proclamation tightening the laws against the Sinn-Feiners.

The Spanish Government has published a decree suspending constitutional guaranties in the province of Barcelona, states a Madrid wireless to London.

Athens reports that the Greek Army will begin demobilization late this month, when 90,000 men will be released, leaving from 190,000 to 200,000 men with the colors.

The French steamer *Chaouia* struck a mine in the straits of Messina, states a Rome dispatch, and 460 of the 690 passengers and crew on board were lost.

January 18.—Demands of trade-unions in Great Britain are causing alarm, states a London cable, and large employers and conservative labor leaders are warning workers to go slowly.

January 19.—Lloyd's Register reports more than 6,000,000 tons were under construction in the world's ship-building yards on September 30 last.

January 20.—The number of totally blinded victims of the war among all the Allied forces is placed at 7,000 by a French authority. Twenty-five or thirty per cent. will probably have to be added to this figure from among the patients now undergoing treatment.

January 21.—Twenty-five members of the Sinn-Fein Society elected to the British House of Commons assemble in Dublin and proclaim the Irish Republic. Delegates to the Peace Conference at Paris are chosen "to present the claims of Ireland for self-determination."

Madrid reports the monarchist movement in Portugal successful in the north, centering in a new Government formed at Oporto. Former King Manuel, now in London, expresses his willingness to resume the crown if urged.

DOMESTIC

January 15.—Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire, and Utah ratify the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment, making a total of twelve ratifications in two days.

William H. Hirst, attorney for the New York State Brewers' Association, announces that the liquor men will not abate their opposition to the final rush of the "drys."

Washington dispatches state that James R. Mann, of Illinois, will not be elected Speaker of the next House by the

Pals
YMCA
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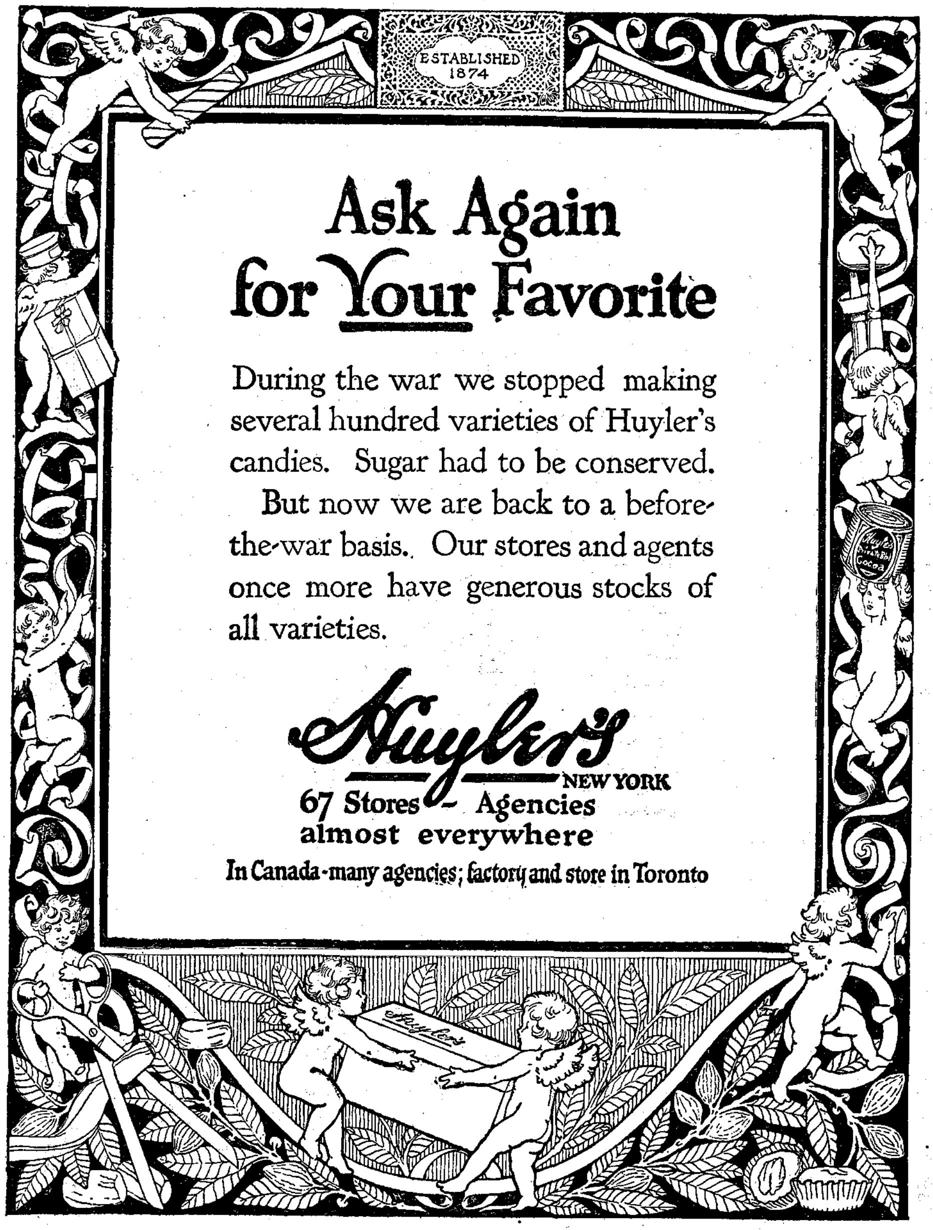

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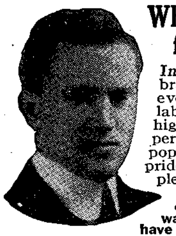

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Republicans because he accepted gifts of a horse and a steak from Swift & Co.

Conferees on the War Revenue Bill adopt the Senate amendment placing a 10 per cent. net profits tax on the product of child labor entering into interstate commerce. This is intended to take the place of the Child Labor Act recently declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The injunction suits to restrain the Postmaster-General from merging the submarine cables of the Commercial Company with the leased cables of the Western Union are dismissed by Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court in New York.

Pennsylvania's death-rate for 1918—21.6 as compared with 14.8 for 1917—was the highest in the history of the State Health Department, reports a dispatch from Harrisburg.

A self-styled Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates is organizing in Portland, Oregon, says an Associated Press dispatch. Two bills to put down Bolshevism in the State are introduced in the legislature.

Federal ownership, operation, or regulation of public and semipublic utilities is recommended in the report of the committee on reconstruction of the American Federation of Labor published in Washington.

Both sides in the strike of the 40,000 clothing workers of New York accept an offer of mediation by the War Labor Policies Board.

Twelve persons are killed and fifty injured by the explosion of a tank of molasses on the Boston water-front.

The National Woman's party sends a cable to President Wilson asking him to come to the rescue of the Federal woman-suffrage amendment.

January 16.—Missouri, Wyoming, and Nebraska pledge the United States to prohibition, bringing the total number of ratifying States to thirty-eight, two more than the necessary three-fourths. Prohibition advocates predict that several of the remaining ten States will approve the amendment.

Forty-six defendants in the I. W. W. conspiracy case are found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court at Sacramento, California.

In conference with Secretary Baker and General March, Chief of Staff, the House Committee on Military Affairs practically reaches an agreement to postpone the reorganization of the Army until the next session of Congress.

The Y. M. C. A. announces the inauguration of a national thrift campaign to assist the sale of the new $2,000,000,000 issue of War Savings Stamps.

Albany reports measures prepared to enforce prohibition in New York State after the Federal amendment becomes operative in January, 1920.

By a vote of 50 to 21 the United States Senate adopts a resolution dismissing the charge of disloyalty brought against Senator La Follette of Wisconsin.

Service insignia for members of welfare agencies on duty with the organized forces of the Army overseas is provided by an order issued by the War Department.

January 17.—A labor conference in Chicago fixes July 4 as the date for a general strike if Thomas J. Mooney is not freed sooner, and plans to raise $1,000,000.

Recommendations that the Allies consider themselves already constituted as a League of Nations and that this league institute a criminal court for the trial of great offenders against international law are made at the annual meeting of the New York State Bar Association.

Evidence of "tips" given to Germans by Maj. J. J. Dickinson, a Washington newspaper man, is presented to the Overman Committee.

Sentences ranging from one to ten years' imprisonment are imposed on forty-three of the forty-six I. W. W.'s convicted at Sacramento.

An expert accountant tells the Senate Agricultural Committee in Washington that the books of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and the Cudahy Company show that their aggregate profits were $95,639,000 in 1917 as compared with $18,715,000 in 1912.

The executive committee of the United Managers' Protective Association perfect plans for an aggressive nation-wide fight against the proposed increase in the Federal theatrical admission tax from 10 to 20 per cent.

Minnesota and Wisconsin ratify the prohibition amendment, making a total "dry" vote for forty States.

The New York Federation of Labor starts a movement to save from outlawry the manufacture and consumption of beer and light wines, despite ratification of the prohibition amendment.

Leading distilling interests hold a conference in New York City and decide to pool their interests and assist in a battle for upsetting the nation-wide ratification of prohibition by attacking the constitutionality of the procedure.

January 18.—Several Senators oppose the passage of the bill appropriating $100,000,000 for European famine relief. They allege that Congress lacks authority to appropriate money raised from the people by taxation for European charity.

An increase of $1 per day in the wages of all government employees is urged by the Central Federated Union.

From 60,000 to 70,000 German helmets, abandoned by the withdrawing army, states a dispatch from Coblenz, are being shipped here to be distributed as prizes in connection with the next Liberty Loan campaign.

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, tells members of the Republican Club in New York that he has informed Secretary Lansing that a speedy lifting of the cable censorship is necessary in the interest of American business.

Secretary Daniels announces that every power of the Navy Department will be used to force the acceptance by companies with which it has contracts of awards made by the War Labor Board.

January 19.—Another wage increase for railroad employees of nearly $100,000,000 is recommended in a report of the Railway Wage Board, Washington understands.

Secretary Glass states that the last big war-loan drive will be for the Victory Liberty Loan, which will probably be floated in the last three weeks of April. The amount may be $5,000,000,000, but not more than $6,000,000,000.

Observers of the recent labor conference in Chicago state that any approval in the labor movement for Bolshevism is confined to the territory about New York City and that lying between Butte, Montana, and Seattle.

The Zionist Organization of America begins its campaign to raise its share of $3,000,000 for the Palestine Restoration Fund. The Jewish Labor Congress places its members on record as not desiring the establishment of a Jewish Government in Palestine.

January 20.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, declaring its supremacy to the Director-General of Railroads, overrules rates fixt by him on lumber and other forest products from Western points to the East.

January 21.—The Public Service Commission of the Second New York District begins action in the courts to prevent the New York Telephone Company from putting into operation its new rates under the order of the Postmaster-General.

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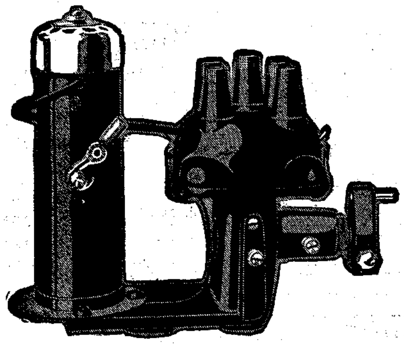

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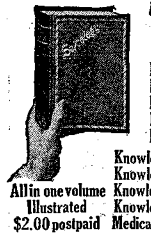

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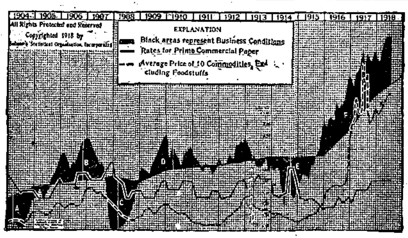

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE AS THE SOURCE OF HER MILITARY POWER

THE late David Lubin, who had been made a delegate from the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, of which he was the founder, and whose death occurred in Rome on New-year's day, wrote in Rome in December, as his last article, a thesis setting forth how Germany's great military power had been built up during forty-odd years through the money derived from trade with foreign nations and chiefly with those with whom she went to war. In this article, which the New York *Sun* has published, he declared that almost simultaneously with the surrender of the French Army at Sedan in 1870, Germany "perceived a golden opportunity in the field of foreign commerce and seized on it." Inventions were taken in hand, adapted, and adopted until she made herself ready for "an aggressive, militant adventure in the foreign markets of the world." She made foreign trade her means for acquiring the vast sums needed for building up her military establishment, making it "powerful enough to force the world into subjection to her autocracy." Mr. Lubin believed it was the duty of this country to see that Germany was never able to do that thing again. He said in the course of his article:

"Will a league of nations under a treaty prevent it? It certainly can not. A confederation of all the democracies under a constitution ratified by the votes of the people would be surer. But even that would not prevent the Germans from recovering their former economic and military strength so long as they can glide back again into their old grooves in the foreign trade.

"We are under the impression that we are living in the twentieth century, but, from the industrial point of view, this is only true of a small portion of the world. By far the greater part is still scratching the earth with a pointed stick, still cultivating with the spade, sowing seed by hand, reaping by sickle, threshing the grain by the flail, treading under bare feet the grapes intended for wine, still making shoes and clothes by hand, still considering the sewing-machine as a new-fangled innovation. And it is in just such parts that the German export trade had its sweeping success. And no wonder, for hand labor, however cheap, is no match for the modern machine.

"From time to time the American and the British commercial travelers appear on the scene, exhibit their samples, and in the usual businesslike way call for orders. The German trader on the ground is not disconcerted a bit, for he knows by experience that these travelers will receive no orders. The German is master of the situation. He knows now to curry favor, how to knuckle down, how to cave in. In fact, he is protean and eel-like in his suavity, master of the art of ingratiating himself with a customer. And for all these reasons the German merchant is able to build up the said markets and, substantially, hold them all to himself.

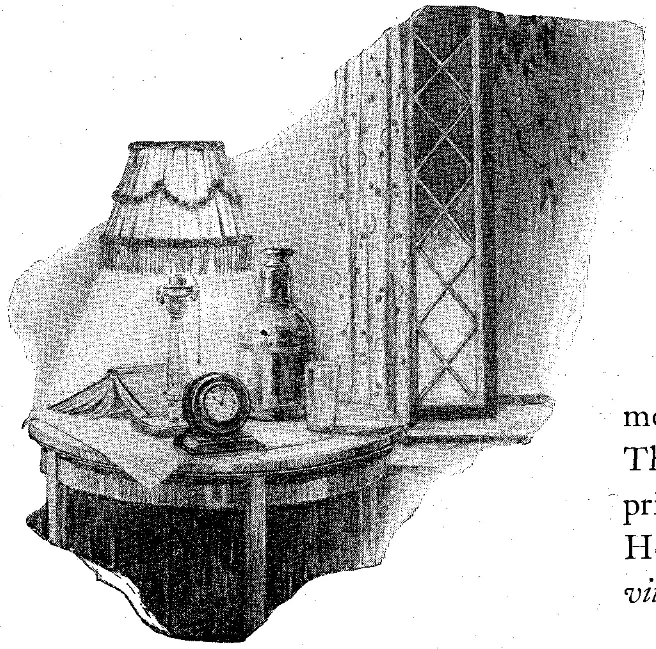
"Now, as for the field, it is surprizingly great in extent and almost unlimited in its possible volume of trade. In the words of the miner, the pay dirt is rich and there is lots and lots of it in sight, all ready for the pick, the drill, and the amalgam pan. Take the Mediterranean basin alone; draw a line from Gibraltar to Syria, and the countries north, south, and east of that line embrace a population several times that of the United States. And the Mediterranean basin is but one of these possible zones for foreign trade. Similar zones could be formed in the Baltic region for northern Europe, in Russia, in Siberia, in Central America, in the northern part of South America, and in the southern part of South America, etc. There is no reason that I know of why the shoes, the clothes, the household utensils, the thousand and one articles of current domestic use turned out by modern machinery should not in the regions indicated take the place of hand-made products. There is no reason that I know of why American capital, American genius, and American expert direction should not take a hand in bringing this about.

"Some initial steps in this direction have already been taken in Italy. It is proposed that Italy serve as the base of supply for the Mediterranean zone, as the manufacturing center where the goods are to be produced and whence they are to be distributed wholesale within the zone. Indeed, not only Italy could serve as a base of supplies, but there would also be room for Saloniki, for Greece, to serve as the eastern base, and last, but by no means least, there would likewise be room for Palestine, the coming Jewish state, to serve as the southern base within this zone. I think it will be freely admitted that the passing away of the rule of the Turk now affords ample opportunity for the industrial and commercial development of the Mediterranean basin on modern lines; in short, it will permit the transplanting of Yankee vim, of Yankee effectiveness, into old-fashioned regions.

"In countries such as those of the Mediterranean basin, where we now have but an insignificant volume of foreign trade, the proposed plan would be sure to create a steady demand for our money, our carriage, our raw material, our 'findings,' our semi-manufactured articles, our machinery, etc. All this taken in the aggregate would be sure to yield a much larger net return than is possible in foreign trade under the present sample-trunk system.

"It seems to me that this proposal is timely, relevant, and necessary, for to permit this foreign trade to drift once more into its accustomed channels would be to permit Germany once more full swing in handling the financial, commercial, and industrial destinies of vast and populous regions of the earth; it would be to permit once more the growth of a military octopus strong enough and ravenous enough ultimately to clutch all within its deadly embrace.

"About a year ago the Duke di Cesaro took up with me the subject of replacing German capital in Italy by American capital. 'German capital,' he said, 'meant German influence and German sway, not merely economic sway, but political sway also, so what benefit could there be from this war for Italy if she were again to be dominated by German capital?' The matter was taken up with a number of leading Italians, among them some members of the Italian Ministry. Since then an important step toward realization has been taken. On October 16 a meeting was called in Rome by the Italian Minister of Commerce, Signor Ciuffelli, at his Ministry, at which leading Italians were present. The plan under consideration was approved and it was decided that an effort should be made to have Italy become a base for the industrial and commercial development on modern lines of the Mediterranean basin, and to ask the aid of the American people toward bringing this about. A committee was then appointed to take this matter in hand, and is now at



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IT MAY be news to you that there is anything better to be had than the average bed of the average store.

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The Simmons Metal Bed starts with the principle that a bed is made to sleep in. It is noiseless.

Even a slight noise keeps the nerves on edge, though it may not wake the sleeper. The body cannot relax into sleep—sound sleep—unless the nerves are relaxed

The Simmons Bed will not creak or rattle.

When you push or pull it by one post, the whole bed moves as a unit. You will not feel it shake in your hand—not a sign of unsteadiness.

It is strong—correctly made. It will not pull to pieces or wear loose.

And in the Slumber King Spring, thought has been taken for the relaxed body. Its spring action fits to the contours—the spring is elastic so it will give; but taut so it will support the body.

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SIMMONS COMPANY started in business forty-two years ago, with a small plant and a fixed principle.

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Simmons styles are better. There are more of them. A business that covers a Continent cannot be local or provincial.

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FOR every American, sleep is the most important personal issue of the time.

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work effecting an organization for this purpose. This activity is already attracting attention in England, where I have been informed 'the British Government are much interested in the scheme.'

"And now let us consider the matter from the American view-point. All will admit that the war and its outcome has opened up new fields and new vistas for our foreign trade. What are these vistas? That depends upon the view-point. Under present conditions our scale of possible achievement in foreign trade may range from 1 to 10, and we may have attained, say, to 7. Under the proposed plan the scale of possible achievement may range from 1 to 100, when the prospect would open up of reaching as high as 25 or 50, so that within fifty years from now our foreign trade may loom up as high as some $50,000,000,000 a year.

"There need be no vast sums to begin with, for growth would be gradual. The plan could be set going by an experiment on a small scale, beginning operations within a limited section of a given base, when developments would pave the way for enlargements as time went on. The field could thus be enlarged from time to time, until, in the end, our foreign trade would attain a volume and character in consonance with the ideal standard of the American people."

SOME TEN BILLIONS DUE US FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD

With another Liberty Loan scheduled for next spring, and with an income tax this year about three times what the income tax was last year, there is comfort for the average American in knowing that the world beyond our borders owes us about $10,000,000,000. There are outstanding approximately $2,200,000,000 of foreign loans that were floated in this country, exclusive of loans extended to the Allies by the United States Government. Including the latter, which amounts at present to $7,800,000,000, other nations already owe us $10,000,000,000. According to a compilation made for the Guaranty Trust Company, the foreign loans made before this country entered the war, which may be designated as private foreign loans, included $1,640,000,000 advanced to governments, $213,300,000 State and municipal loans (mostly Canadian), $206,000,000 loans to foreign railroads (mostly Mexican), and the balance, about $100,000,000, public utility and industrial loans. Great Britain was the largest borrower before we entered the conflict. Some of her loans floated on this market have since been paid off, but on November 15 last, her indebtedness to American bondholders exceeded $733,000,000. France came next, owing a total of $535,500,000, and Canada next, with $462,600,000. The following table gives a summary, by countries, of foreign government, state, and municipal, and corporate loans placed in the United States, outstanding on November 15 (000 omitted):

Country	*Govt.*	*State and Municipal*	*Corporate*	*Total*
Canada & Newfoundland....	$180,000	$116,060	$166,603	$462,663
Mexico.........	500		128,087	128,587
Cuba..........	10,000			10,000
Panama........	2,911			2,911
Santo Domingo..	12,868			12,868
Argentina......	32,720		15,000	47,720
Bolivia.........	4,526			4,526
Brazil..........		5,500		5,500
Chile...........		394		394
Peru...........	1,000			1,000
Great Britain...	733,423			733,423
France	449,500	86,000		535,500
Germany.......	2,000			2,000
Russia.........	85,000			85,000
Norway........	5,000			5,000
Switzerland.....	5,000			5,000
Denmark.......		176		176
China..........	12,500			12,500
Japan..........	102,552	5,250		107,802
Australia.......			1,250	1,250
Total........	$1,639,500	$213,381	$310,941	$2,163,822

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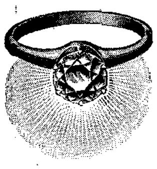

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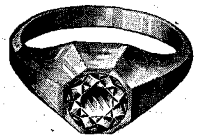

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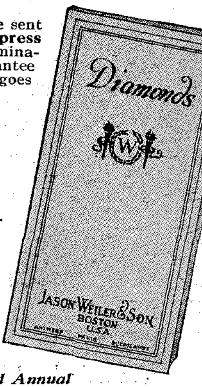

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. H. B.," Elmhurst, Ill.—"What is the meaning of the word *lointain?*"

Lointain is a French word, pronounced lwan"tan'—both *a*'s as in *at*, and means "remote; far distant."

"S. C. S.," Touchet, Wash.—"Kindly inform me whether *providing* is used correctly in this sentence, 'Then Gomez sent out note by orderly stating Boyd might pass through the town, *providing* he stopt for a conference.'"

The evident intention here is to use a word that means "on condition that" and is *provided*, a conjunction, and not *providing*, a present participle. See FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary*, page 1995, col. 1.

"O. R. T.," Galva, Ill.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of *Montessori.*"

Montessori is pronounced *mon"tes"so"ri'*—*o* as in *not*, *e* as in *they*, *o* as in *no*, *i* as in *police*.

"M. W.," Meridian, Miss.—"Before the beginning of the Great War, which countries formed the *Triple Entente* and which the *Triple Alliance?*"

The *Triple Alliance* included Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, and the *Triple Entente* included Great Britain, France, and Russia.

"W. P. G.," Jacksonville, Fla.—"Should *slough* be pronounced like *plow*, or as *slew* or *stew*. Please decide."

Slough (verb), is pronounced *sluf*, *u* as in *but; slough* (noun), meaning "a ditch, bog, etc.," is pronounced *slou*, *ou* in *out*. Slough (noun), meaning "a depression in a prairie," is pronounced *slu*, *u* as in *burn; slough* (noun), meaning "dead tissue separated and thrown off from the living parts," is pronounced like the verb—*sluf*, *u* as in *but*.

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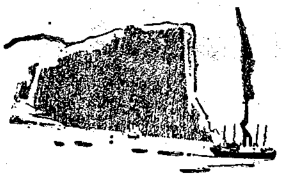

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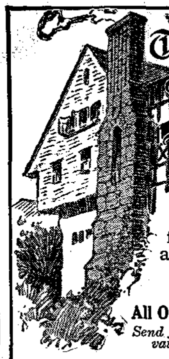

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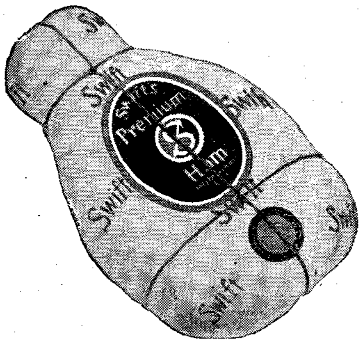

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